Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVI NO. 7. BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 13, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

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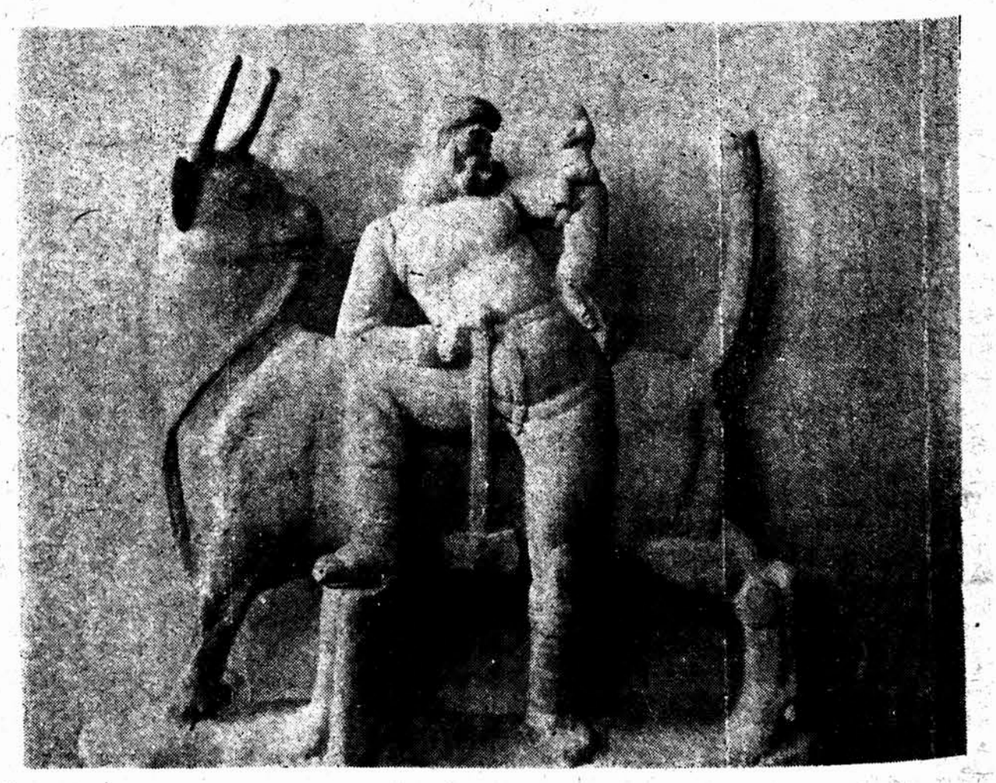
"TULSI PUJA"

—Kanu Desai

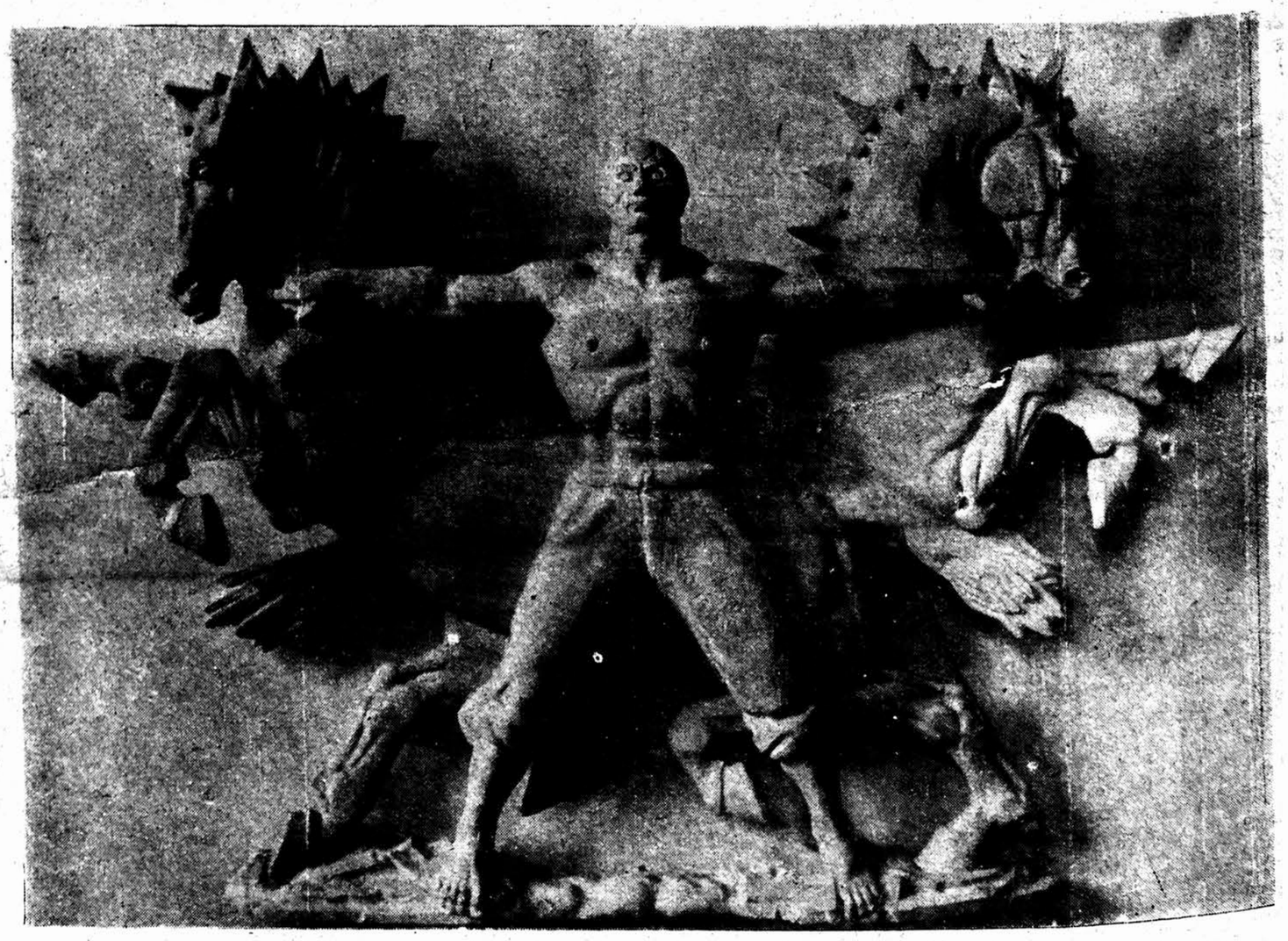
Symbolical Sculpture For World's Fair

Representing "Benevolence" above model sculpture of 'Johnny Appleseed', famous mid-western itinerant preacher, has been designed for one of three sections of an American folk-lore group to adorn in relief the face of Health Building on Central Mall of the New York World's Fair 1939.



Portraying "Efficency," Pau Bunyan, haroic figure of the north-woods, is pictured in this model sculpture for American folk-lore group to adorn in relief the face of the Health Building. With him is shown his favorite ox, Blue Babe, and Shanty John, a woodsman friend.

Labors of man—mental, physical & spiritual—supply the theme for a group of three sculptures designed by George H. Snowden to be placed on one of the production Buildings on the Central Mall of the New York World's Fair. Here is the central section of the group. It represents man controlling nature.



(Left) Japan's midget tanks fight way into Nanking, ahead of them a Chinese arsenal goes up in flames.
(Right) Nippon troops and artillery go into action in Nanking just before fall of the city.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle"
Registered No. B. 1065.

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BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 13, 1938.

Smoke And Morality

Doctors Ought To Insist On More Effective Protection To Non-Smokers From Smoke-Nuisance

By R. D. KARVE

It seems so futile to write against smoking that most people would consider it a waste of time and energy. The present writer hopes, however, that though the majority of smokers are perfectly callous as to the misery caused by them, and some are even conscious of a sense of power in doing it, because the principal attraction of power is the possibility of making yourself a nuisance, there may still be some smokers who are not entirely lost to all sense of decency and are willing to admit that even minorities have a right to protection. Even in the matter of smoking, though it is great nuisance to other people, while drinking is not, I do not advocate absolute prohibition as the Government wants to do for drinking. I only want that non-smokers should be granted protection from smokers. At present, even where there are regulations, they are mostly laughed at or smoked at, hardly ever strictly enforced. How many people know for instance that smoking in railway carriages is against rules, and that any passenger found smoking can not only be stopped by the authorities, but even ejected on that ground if he refuses to stop? I do not know it myself till I was told so by a friend, who had the temerity once to insist on that rule being enforced and became the laughing stock of the passengers who started smoking in larger number as soon as the inspector had gone away! One usually prefers to put a handkerchief to one's nose rather than risk unpopularity in that way. I once tried to tell persons to stop smoking in a tram car in the non-smoking portion. He glared at me as if I had offended him mortally and a friend who was with me even warned me that the smoker was a dangerous man, but on the conductor coming up and telling him, he had to do it, though such people usually cheat conductors by holding the cigarette or the still more horrible bidi, out of sight, and smoking when he has passed. Of course the conductors too are not very keen on interfering. In cinemas, the smoke nuisance has full scope and people have to see films through a smoke screen.

But apart from being a nuisance to non-smokers, there is a much more serious point of view expressed in the following article, which I translate verbatim from a French medical journal, the "Presse Medicale" (5th Jan. 1938:—

THE MEDICO-MORAL POINT OF VIEW ON THE TOBACCO QUESTION

We do not intend to treat here the vast question of the greater or less injuriousness of tobacco smoke. It would be much less controversial if one accustomed oneself to think physiologically. The introduction of smoke into the mouth and the air passages is a thoroughly anti-natural act. But the element of passion interfering with the judgment of even those minds which are thoroughly trained in the methods, will always attenuate the conclusions to which they would be forced if they remained strictly objective. The bait of pleasure will always make them deny the hidden hook; or at least, confronted with cases of undeniable harm, they will say that it is only the greedy who are caught by it, but that the victims would not even have been pricked if they had only nibbled prudently..

"We shall leave it at that. Besides it would be lost labour to insist. An apostle preaching the renouncement of a custom so intimately fused into our daily life would make very few converts. It would be a voice in the wilderness.

"But there is a point of view which will, I think, get all votes and to which I will allow myself to draw the attention of the reader.

The above caricature by M. Elkins, was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of Work by Painters and Caricaturists with the remark "These three G-Men laid the foundation of the new League of Nations". (Courtesy "Monde Illustration.")

Duty Of Doctors

"There is no doctor, whatever his indulgence for Nicot's plant, who does not prohibit its use to certain persons for different reasons. The indications for these prohibitions are found scattered in several books. I thought it useful to put them together in my recent book "Tobacco and Hygiene" (Bailliere), to which Prof. Laignel-Lavastine has given the support of his high authority by writing a preface.

"Everybody is agreed in thinking tobacco harmful to children, and more so when the child is younger. Even weak doses of smoke are enough to produce in him a disequilibrium of the sympathetic nerve, manifesting itself by well-known symptoms of nausea and uneasiness. Much more therefore must one prohibit smoking to a pregnant woman. The experiments of L. W. Sontag and R. F. Wallace have in fact shown that a few cigarettes smoked by the mother are enough to accelerate the heart of the foetus by 5 to 40 beats. One also prohibits it to nursing mothers, Vinay and others have shown the dangers of nicotinized milk. The same prohibition applies to diabetics, asthmatics, tuberculous patients, and all those who easily get palpitations, all those who have a tendency to angina pectoris, and to those whose sympathetic nerve is unstable. It is also known that former smokers who have had to give it up for one reason or another sometime present a hypersensitiveness, and to such, even minute doses of tobacco will bring back their former trouble.

"There is thus quite a large number of people to whom doctors forbid smoking for different reasons. But can this prescription be put into practice? In the present state of our manners, no. In fact, and this is a remark which has been made pretty often, while the non-drinker can abstain totally from alcohol, the non-smoker cannot protect himself from tobacco. He cannot go to any meeting, theatre, cinema, or even a vehicle of common transport, without inhaling tobacco smoke against his will.

"Theoretically, the liberty of every one is limited by the annoyance or harm caused to others. Now here, there is not only an annoyance, but a danger. A danger which it is not necessary to dramatise, it is enough that it exists. We need not enter into more or less idle discussions as to the respective roles of nicotine, hydrocyanic acid, collidine, carbon monoxide, tar etc.....or as to whether the action is mechanical or toxical, whether the result is durable of, owing to reversibility, the affected cells can regain their previous state. All that does not in the least change the sad truth: people who ought not to absorb tobacco smoke are obliged to do so. And worse than that. One can, if really necessary, puff a cigarette in the open air without much absorption. But people are obliged to swallow the smoke.

Influence Of Smoke On Ideation

"This is immoral. There is another problem about the connection of tobacco and morals which I have clearly described in the book mentioned above. It is that of the influence of tobacco on ideation, which has been well defined by Leon Tolstoi (Gandhiji's Guru), a great smoker himself, from the data obtained by introspection. But the point of view at which we place ourselves here is quite different and belongs indisputably to the domain of medicine. That is why, in a recent inquiry the review "La Provence Medicale" drew up a questionnaire on this subject, with a view to arrive at some practical steps'

"These are not absolutely impossible. The Mayor of Cannes was able to enforce the execution of an order from the Police Commissioner, dated 1st January 1927, concerning theatres, music-halls, concerts, dancing establishments cinemas and other public places of amusement, worded thus: "Smoking is prohibited in the interior of establishments, except by special permission accorded to particular establishments for particular portions of their premises." At Cannes, this rule is respected, and everybody is better for it. But almost everywhere else, the rule remains, with many others, in the drawers of the Mayor's table.

"The duty of a doctor is not simply to draw up a regulation and then to wash his hands of its execution. He should have a higher opinion of the importance of his social role. I do not much believe in the efficacy of resolutions passed by scientific societies, however, elevated they may be. But I do believe in that of personal action, continued with tenacity, to enlighten those responsible for public health, and to indicate to them their duties.

"Here is, I think, an excellent field of action that offers itself to them. It is unthinkable that all those for whom doctors recognise the harmfulness of tobacco should be deprived of going to the theatre or cinema, or travelling by train or by bus in order to follow their prescriptions."

(Signed) J. Poucel.

Even doctors who are addicted to smoking should be able to see the truth of the above argument and should take it as a personal insult that it should be made impossible for their patients to obey their advice in this respect, however much they may wish try to do so. And if doctors want to, they can make an effective representation to the Police Commissioner to enforce a similar rule here.

Islamic Fascist University

Students Drawn From All Over Africa Will Be Trained At Harrar To Carry On Italian Propaganda

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

I am told that a great Islamic Fascist University is being built in Harrar, Ethiopia. Students drawn from all parts of Africa being trained at the Government's expense as fascist agitators. The most promising of these students are to be selected for further study at a large school near Florence, Italy which is run by the Institute Coloniale Italiano.

A reliable report, received in London, states that on August 11, three Negro Moslems trained at Florence left for the British colony of Kenya. On August 13, three Moroccans were sent by aeroplane to Spanish Morocco and from there smuggled into French Morocco, where they became actively engaged in stirring up the trouble which took place in Meckness during the month of September. The well-known Bari radio station in Italy has been supplemented by the powerful station at Harrar from which broadcasts are made in Arabic, several African languages and Hindustani. Wireless sets are practically given away in the Cafes where "Natives" are encouraged to gather and listen to Fascist propaganda.

In Rome propaganda tracts are being printed in 28 different African languages in hundreds of thousands of copies for distribution among the native population. This inflammatory propaganda is causing the greatest uneasiness in France and England because its aim is to incite the Muslims and Negro populations under the rule of these two countries. This uneasiness if further accentuated by the concentration in Libya, close to Egypt, of more than 70,000 troops of Mussolini.

Mussolini's Hypocritical Pose

Meanwhile, Mussolini's spectacular gestures and assertions that he will be the liberator of the African peoples have been denounced by the Arab papers as "Hypocritical and ridiculous." Referring to the three years' war of extermination waged against the Senussi people and the massacre of whole tribes, the Arab paper, "A Ahali", of Bagdad, states that it is the "desire of the Arabs to establish a united front to combat Imperialism and more especially, Fascism." Arabs everywhere, adds the paper, know what the Italian Fascists did to Arabs in Tripolitana during their risings, yet they are now "spreading propaganda making a living claim to be the protectors of Islam and the Arabs."

Italian colonization and civilising methods are very well pictured in a book called "Voli Sulle Ambe" written by Vottorio Mussolini, the Duce's elder son, describing his bombing activities in Ethiopia. Here are a few passages; worth reading:

Relating the "thrill" he got at dropping bombs, the Duce's son says: "These Abyssinian huts made of clay and brushwood give the bomber no satisfaction at all. We are now 3,500 metres up. What are those white dots, laid out so regularly? Abyssinian tents? I can hardly believe my good fortune. I soar. We are above them. I drop my whole load. The camp is the biggest I was ever to see during the whole Abyssinian campaign. The effect is excellent. Several tents leap skyward."

The conquering hero continues his tale: "I still remember the effect I produced on a small group of Galla tribesmen massed around a man in black clothes. I dropped an aerial torpedo right in the centre and the group opened up like a flowering rose. It was most entertaining..... I cannot say how many tons of explosives our squadrons dropped on Adis Ababa. Every square yard was bombed. That was a beautiful opportunity for the air force. Thirty thousand men on such a limited front,. Many fled in orderly fashion especially the baggage carriers, but many others were running day and night in precipitous flight for mile upon mile. Enormous quantities of explosives were thrown at them uninterruptedly....."

According to a news-agency report from Rome, orders have been given in Italy that Italian school children who are to be provided with lunch at school in future, have a prescribed grace which must be said before they sit down to eat:

> Duce, I thank you for what you are giving me to make me grow up healthy and strong. O Lord, protect the Duce so that he may be long preserved for Fascist Italy.

The news-agency's correspondent adds that all but the poorest children will have to pay for the meal though some peasant families are allowed to contribute vegetables or fruit instead of cash. This happy trick of deifying Mussolini and remembering God as an afterthought reminds the "New Statesman and Nation" diarist of one of the underground stories current in Italy.

Father tells little girl she must always say after breakfast, "Thank God and Mussolini for my nice breakfast. Must I, daddy? And after dinner "Thank God and Mussolini for my nice dinner." "Yes, my dear, and after supper, too" "And what do I say when Mussolini is dead, daddy!" "Oh then, dear, you say, Thank God."

Head of mythical Emperor Shen Ngeng, sculptured in porcelain: It is the most valuable exhibit in the Exhibition of Chinese Art, which is being held in London in aid of the Chinese Medical Relief and which embraces the art of China from 1760 B. C. to 1820 A. D. It is worth £1,500.

World Conference To Boycott Japanese Goods

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The International Peace Campaign, (with headquarters at Geneva) of which Lord Robert Cecil is the President and M. Pierre Cot, the Vice-President, has convened a world conference in support of China and Japanese boycott. The conference will be held in London from 11th to 14th February, 1938.

The work of the Conference will be done in the following Commissions:

1 Trade Union Boycott activities
2 Co-operators' boycott activities,
3 General Propaganda Commission (this will include writers, scientists, radio specialists, actors, journalists, etc.)
4 Economic Commission
5 Religious Commission,
6 Parliamentary Commission,
7 Housewives' Commission.

Technical documents on boycott of Japanese goods are being circulated by the International Peace Campaign to different organisations all over the world.

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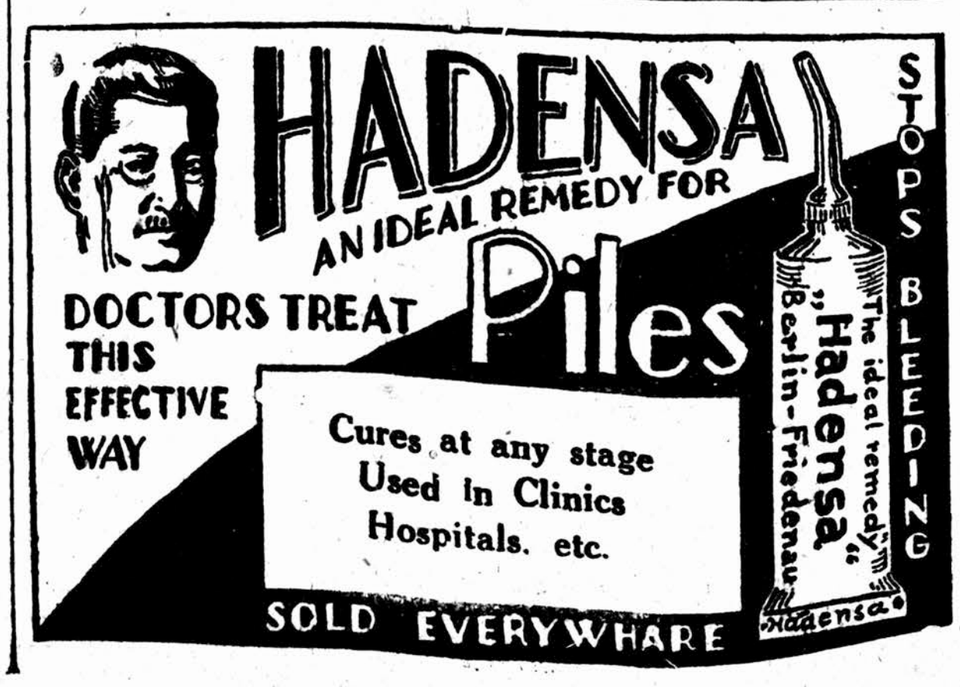

Odd Etiquette Of The House Of Commons

Hundred & One Little Ceremonies Which Go To Remind Members Of The Dignity, Tradition & Responsibility Of Parliament

(A Broadcast Talk By E. Harewars Phillips.)

Legislative Chambers are comparatively new in India, but they are rapidly growing in importance. That unwritten etiquette and procedure in the House of Commons, evolved through the centuries, which is as vital to the conduct of the House as any hard and last rules, is of special interest to these Legislatures.

Before coming to India just over two years ago I had spent eight years in the House of Commons: it is only by long experience that one comes to know and understanding the etiquette of the House, which, to a stranger, may so often appear to be old-fashioned gentility designed to waste time. Many practices are amusing when their origin is recalled, but on the whole I do feel that the strength of the House of Commons is in its atmosphere and traditional etiquette or procedure.

Let us imagine that we have arrived at Westminster about half past two in the afternoon—for Parliament sits from 2-45 p.m. to 11-0 p.m.—and are attending the proceedings. We walk past the policemen on duty, each of whom salutes. I cannot resist mentioning the remarkable capacity of the police and attendants in being able to recognise each of the 615 members as well as the official staff.

A few corridors and we reach the cloakroom, where by the ordinary hat and coat hooks there are tapes for holding swords, though it is some years since Members of Parliament carried them.

"Speaker"

We hear in the distance a loud and echoing cry "Speaker"—a cry taken up by the attendance. In the large central lobby with its high dome and great paintings, all sorts of people waiting to see members of another business are waved on one side, and, in solemn procession, coming from his residential quarters in the Parliamentary buildings, the Speaker approches. In front of him is the Sergeant-at-Arms generally a distinguished retired service officer, in Court dress with sword, carrying the ponderous gold mace. Next comes the Speaker in long flowing wig, with heavily braided gown over his court dress, the silver buckles of his shoes shining brightly in contrast to the black of gown and dress. Behind him come the Clerks to Parliament in wig and gown.

Prayers

We follow the Speaker in. At the entrance to the Chamber the Speaker halts and bows: continuing along the floor of the Chamber, the Speaker halts and bows twice three times in all, before mounting the dais on which stands his Chair with its towering back and canopy. We also enter, but do not sit, for I wonder how many people realise that at the beginning of each day's proceedings, before visitors are allowed in the Galleries, special prayers are read by the Chaplain to the Speaker (generally a Canon of Westminster Abbey). This is an age-old practice and it is curious how many members make an effort to be present for these prayers.

After Prayers comes a solid hour of questions—questions handed in by members a day or two before on all kinds of subjects to which the ministers responsible reply.

Take a look round the Chamber of the House of Commons. It is surprisingly small: in fact on Budget Day, when most of the 615 members turn up to hear what the Chancellor of the Exchequer has up his sleeve, many of them have to stand, although there are upstairs two longs overflow galleries for members. As a guess I would put the seating capacity for Members—apart from the galleries upstairs—at not more than 350. Wood-panelled throughout, with green carpeting, and dull upholstered benches, the Chamber often has the atmosphere of a prosperous Chapel,—but that is only when the debate is dreary and drawn-out when the House is full and important statements are being made the atmosphere is electric in intensity.

"Some Candles"

Here we are in the House of Commons: suppose it is winter's afternoon and the daylight fades early, making it difficult to see one's note for a speech, a member suddenly cries, "Candles"—other members also take up the cry. A century ago this would have been the signal for attendants to light up candles in different parts of the Chamber. Nowadays, although the word "Candles" is still used by Members, the Speaker responds by pressing an electric button at the side of his chair and the powerful electric lamps concealed behind decorated glass panels in the lofty roof are switched on—to use American slang—"some candles."

We come to the end of questions and see three people standing at the Bar of the House: the Speaker has an old formula—I forget the exact words—but they are something like this,—"Let those who wish to take their seat now approach." Like many other practices in the House it would be difficult to find in the Rules any procedure for a new member taking his seat, yet the ceremony for this, though short, is effective, and might be recommended to Indian Iegislatures. The new member who has most likely been elected in a by-election stands between two senior members of the House: they first bow, then walking in step advance, halting twice as they cross the floor to bow each time—three bows in all. Members watch this little ceremony, ready to comment if the new recruit in awkward—but generally the ceremony has been well rehearsed. After the bowing comes—as it does in Indian Legislatures—the taking of the oath, the signing of the Roll, and a hand-shake from the Speaker.

"Orders Of The Day"

Nolw we come to what are known as the "Orders of the Day" or the next business. Suppose it is a Bill which has to be debated in Committee, that is, to be gone through line by line, as opposed to a general debate on the policy of the Bill as in Second and Third Readings. The House then goes into Committee: the Speaker leaves his Chair, and another member takes a seat at the table to act as Chairman. The main symbol of the House going into Committee, however, is a solemn round performed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This officer who sits at the back of the House throughout its proceedings, comes to the Bar or entrance: in his Court dress wearing a sword he imparts an old-world dignity to the House as he walks up the floor, bowing three times 'en route," lifts the Mace from on top of the table and places it in a rest underneath the table out of sight. Once proceedings in Committee are over the Speaker returns and the Sergeant-at-Arms restores the House to itself by replacing the Mace on the table.

Sitting in the Chamber you would be impressed by the unfailing regularity with which every Member, Communist or Conservative, bows towards the Chair both before taking and leaving his seat. You will also remember how the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms bowed three times to the Chair in advancing towards it. You may think to yourself how admirable this deference to the Chair is among all members. Actually this deference dates from the days in the seventeenth and eighteenth century when the House of Commons met in St. Stephen's Chapel of the Royal Palace of Westminster, which was destroyed by fire. In those days members bowed to the altar, and the custom continues though the altar long disappeared. It is a custom of value, however, for it constantly reminds Members of the dignity and prestige of the Chair, a dignity and prestige which rests only on the respect paid to it or commanded by its occupant.

"Black Rod"

During the debate you may suddenly notice that the doors to the Chamber have been closed, locked and bolted. Within a few seconds a knock on the door resounds through the Chamber. The debate ceases, bolts are drawn and locks turned: the Senior attendant in his evening dress with gold chain of office adorning his shirt front, advances to the Bar, and, in a voice reminiscent of the sergeant-major on parade, literally bellows, "Black Rod." There follows the attendant, an elderly man, in Court Dress bearing a black rod with a old crown at its end. This is the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, an officer of the House of Lords, who with appropriate bows, declares that he is sent to desire the attendance of the Honourable House in the House of Peers to hear the Royal Assent to certain bills. Immediately, the Speaker, followed by the Sergeant-at-Arms with the Mace sets off for the House of Lords, the Members trooping after him two deep, first the Prime Minister accompanied by the Leader of the Opposition, then each Member of the Government with his opposite member in the Opposition.

This is just another of the hundred and one little ceremonies which go to remind Members of the dignity, traditions and responsibility of the Parliament of which they are members, reminders which are invaluable in their effect speakers aware of the fact that upon proceedings helping to keep it is the House of Commons they are addressing and not a political meeting, that they are legislating for the people as a whole and not for a certain class or profession.

"Who Goes Home?"

One more little picture before I finish. Suppose we have sat through the debate until Big Ben chimes eleven and the Speaker adjourns the House. You will hear an attendant call, "Who goes Home"—in the distance you will hear others, attendants and police, calling down the long corridors, "Who goes Home." Years ago this was the cry which meant that outside the House torch bearers armed with clubs to repel street robbers were waiting to escort Members to their homes. The same old cry is used to-day, though now it is a signal for chauffeurs and taximen to start their cold engines. And so, in Parliamentary parlance, "Who goes Home."

Please see for FREE GIFT COUPON Advertisement published on (page No. 9) in this issue.

QUEER TRADES

Hunting For Scented Gold

(By NARIMAN KHORY)

GOLD!

The peculiar fascination which this most precious of metals exerts over men is equalled in perhaps only one other case. In search of gold, there is no hardships which man is unwilling to suffer, no danger which he will not face. The lure of gold has sent men toiling across deserts and across the wastes of the Polar regions to face incredible tortures of body and soul with equanimity. The only other substance to acquire which humanity has shown willingness to suffer even greater bodily discomforts is that rare and wonderful species of the plant world: The Orchid—Scented Gold.

Women in the West prize no gift higher than the gift of orchids, and in the capitals of Europe and the Americas, orchids are often worth their weight in gold. In Captain Burdett's book "The Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter" is given the famous instance of a single orchid plant being sold to a British collector for 10,000 dollars. Though such high prices are no longer obtained, orchids are still bought by collectors at sufficiently high prices to tempt many adventurous men into this queer trade: hunting orchids.

ORCHIDACAE, the family to which horticulturists have assigned this wonderful flower, is a very numerous one. Already about 5,000 varieties have been classified and the wonderful colouring and scent of the flower have caused them to be valued above all others in the world. The orchids have their home in the wilds of the tropics but beyond that very general location nothing is known about the actual breeding place of the flower. It follows then that the most exciting adventures are those of the orchid hunters. Their calling is as hazardous as gold prospecting. The orchid hunters may come upon very rare purplish blue Dendrobium Victoria Regina almost unawares, just as a prospector may accidentally kick up a huge nugget. In fact, it was merely by accident that the stateliest of all the orchid family—the Vanda Sanderina—was discovered. A renowned orchid hunter, Roebelin was exploring in the Philippines. As the guest of a local chief he was asleep one night in a house built on the branches of a huge tree. During the night an earthquake shook the island and threw all the inmates of the house to the ground. Roebelin managed to cling to a branch and not only saved himself a nasty fall but looking up, saw through the broken roof of the house a large cluster of strange flowers. At once he climbed after them and another orchid hunt came to a successful close.

Dangers Of The Hunt

The orchid hunter, as you may well expect, is a hard weather-beaten man immune to discomforts and resourceful in moments of crisis. The dangers which he faces cannot all be ascribed to the ferocity of nature. Every day his path lies through dark green alleys of tangled growth where the bite of the smallest insect may prove as deadly as the sting of a viper. Often he espies the cherished, indescribably beautiful and exceedingly fragrant flower in the cleft of some inaccessible rock. His equipment is necessarily light and he has to make the best of what little he has to hazard a dangerous climb. He wanders about from one colony of semi-savages to another, keeping his ears skinned for scraps of information. For the tribes of the jungle regard orchids as divine flowers, and though they know the exact location of rich orchid groves—little oasis in the desert of the green giants—nothing will persuade them to impart their secret to the intruding adventurer. Often they regard the orchid hunter as a terrible enemy to be extirpated. Many expeditions have thus perished, but still they come.

The industry is one of the few in the world where every man has to follow his own methods. He serves his apprenticeship in the school of hard knocks and learns that in his profession nothing counts for more than the knack of improvising. Transport facilities are a thing unheard of. The hunter, if he is lucky enough to secure a cargo of his cherished flowers, has to set about devising his own methods of transport until he is safely out of the wilds. Friendly tribesmen may supply him with a canoe to cross a stream or a lake, but the chances are that the boat will spring a leak in the middle of his journey. Then, either he has to perish with his orchids, or swim with the precious load to the other shore. The natives who work with him as porters may decide at the most critical moment to go home. He cannot put full trust in them; indeed, he cannot put full trust in anybody. In his profession he learns to be suspicious from the very beginning.

The most difficult part of the hunter's work, curiously, begins after he has secured his prize. Before, he had only to guard his life; now he has to take good care of his flowers too. Not only are tribesmen his enemies now; other hunters look avidly on his crates. But at end of the weary trail is the rainbow. Every petal of his exotic flower may be worth a bank-note once he is again in the midst of civilisation.

The rarest of orchids are often found in the queerest places. Roebelin's discovery of the "Vanda Sanderina" has already been referred to above. Another hunter in the wilds of New Guinea saw an unknown orchid blossoming in a native cemetry. The flowers were sacred; it was certain death to touch them, but the hunter contrived to get some specimens and after desperate adventures reached the coast. The headdress of a Papuan cannibal chief was the spot where another rare orchid was first seen.

Shrimati R. Kalyanamma, B.A., well known journalist and social worker of Mysore has been appointed Vice-President of the Bangalore Municipal Council.

LEVIATHAN ON HER LAST VOYAGE

New York Ships Pay Tribute: Giant Liner On Way To Scrap Yard

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The great 50,000-ton liner "Leviathan" has steamed across the Atlantic on her last voyage.

Destined to be broken up for scrap at the Rosyth Admiralty yards, she sailed from Hoboken; and as she was towed down the harbour by nine tugs the air resounded with triple farewell blasts from the sirens of hundreds of modern liners. river-boats and ferries.

Japanese interests wanted to buy the Leviathan, but it is stated that they did not know that the entire hull was made of a nickel steel alloy extremely valuable in the manufacture of armaments.

So they allowed themselves to be outbid by the British firm, Metal Industries, Limited.

The "Leviathan" was commanded by Captain John Binks, formerly master of the Olympic.

The "Leviathan", formerly the "Vaterland", was built at Hamburg, in 1914, and until 1924, remained the world's largest liner.

Being in New York harbour when the war broke out, she was taken over by the United States as a transport in 1917 and given her present name. She carried 12,000 troops.—Reuter.

QUEER EGGS

SALT RIVER, (Cape Province), (By Mail.)

Queer eggs have been laid by a black leghorn hen here.

For three weeks after she was bought at the market she laid no eggs. Then she suddenly produced one the size of a marble. For a week she stopped laying and then surprised her owners by laying an egg twice the size of a gold ball and weighing 8½ ounces. A normal egg weighs 2½ to 3 ounces.

Since then the hen has refused to lay again.—Reuter.

This short essay on frogs was reported by a Board of Education:—

"What a wonderful bird the frog are. When he stand he sit almost. When he hop he fly almost. He ain't got no sense hardly. He ain't got no tail hardly, either, when he s't on what he ain't got almost."

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VISUALIZED INDIAN MUSIC

Ethos Of Ragas And Raginis

(By HARKANT B. SHUKLA.)

'Kala' was the common term utilised for arts in ancient India and music, painting, poetry, sculpture, architecture, etc., were regarded as its various modes of expression. All the arts obeyed uniform cannons of literary criticism and appraisement, and it was well-known that Indian scholars were mainly concerned with the consideration of the fundamental concept of beauty and its spiritual significance. Consequently there grew up a unique harmonious relationship between various arts including poetry, painting and music. Poets, painters and musicians joined their hands and heads and worked in unison to carry out this mission, with the result that at the end of sixteenth century we have a series of 'Rag'-pictures (musical iconography), the distinguishing feature of which was the lyricism which marked the influence of literary traditions of the time. All these pictures have reference to a prescribed tune performed under some precise condition defined by specified hours of time and seasons, thus demonstrating diagramatic guides to the proper uses of the melodies.

Doctrine Of Image Worship

Leaving aside the earlier pantheism of Vedas, the idea to visualise the abstract things is coloured with the doctrine of image worship as known in theistic Hinduism, where the method of Yoga is employed to focuss the attention in order to lead to the realisation of identity of consciousness with the object worshipped by means of "Dhyana Mantrams' i.e., trance formulae, giving to subtle (sukshma) from a gross (sthula) form descriptively.

Idea of personification of musical modes seems to be absolutely Indian in origin and we mark it since very ancient times. Earliest reference to this subject is found in Adbhut Ramayan where a story runs that great sage Narad, the son of Brahma the Creator, fancied himself to be a master of singer when he had no precise knowledge of proper intonations even. To curb his pride the all-knowing Vishnu took Narad to visit the abode of Gods, where, entering a spacious hall, Narad saw many men and women lamenting over their mutilated limbs. Seeing this Narad asked Lord Vishnu who these maimed and suffering were. Being asked by Lord Vishnu to state the reasons of their grief, they answered that they were 'Rags' and 'Raginis' created by Mahadev. But that a sage of the name of Narad ignorant of the true knowledge of music and unskilled in its performance had sung them recklessly with the result that their features were distorted and their limbs were broken, and that unless Mahadev or some other skilful person would sing them properly, there was little hope of regaining their former state of body. Narad knowing this, was thoroughly ashamed and his pride was humbled.

Ragas And Raginis

The possibility to visualise the melody modes exists due to the peculiar condition of Indian music, which is based entirely on the principles of melody, giving out various musical modes of 'Ragas'. A 'Raga' is a melodious arrangement of musical notes in an octave so made as to express a definite mood from which several aspects of emotion arise giving place to different effects. This melodious arrangement is a homogeneous one, having a succession of notes rather than a cluster of notes as a fixed rule. Each of these model arrangements belonging to certain cognate and agnate groups expresses clearly different psychic values and interpretations. The ear, eye and intellect combine to create these pictorial representations of the 'Ragas', which have been a peculiar contribution of the North. There are supposed to be six principal 'Ragas' each having a number of 'Raginis' (wives), each of them having a number of 'Putras, (sons). Whereas the South made only two divisions of primary and derivative 'Ragas', the North indulged in many systems of classification. The painter's job was a little difficult, but he selected only those principle 'Ragas' and 'Raginis' which were of more emotive value for his canvas. These pictorial illustrations of personified 'Ragas' are called 'Ragamala' pictures, which are generally 36 in number. Most of the collections of 'Ragamala' pictures are at present to be found in the palace libraries of Datia, Rampur, Orchha, Benares and many other States.

Psychic Forms

There is a belief inherent in the Indian theory of music that each 'Rag' or 'Ragini' possesses over and above its sonal form, a psychic form which makes a visible appearance before its votary, when that particular 'Rag' or 'Ragini' has been flawlessly executed So an evocative form of prayers for contemplation has led to the concept of these psychic forms having visible appearances, and as such they may be considered to be the birth-land of all these graphic representations of musical modes.

It is impossible to say definitely when the conception of graphic representation of musical modes came into existence. What is certain, however, is that the idea was unknown to the poets and the painters of the 15th century and also to Sharangadeva, the celebrated author of "Sangeet Ratnakar", who flourished at the court of King Yadav of Devgiri in the early half of the 14th century.

It is, however, not improbable to imagine that the 'Ragini' pictures first came into vogue some time in the 16th century after the advent of the Moghul, when the common life of people was undergoing subtle changes due to the 'Bhakti' cult propagated by Vaishnavite poets like Chaitanya. "Rag-Vibodh", composed by Somnath, a Telugu Brahmin of Rajmandri, is the first book written in 1609 A. D. which describes in Sanskrit various melody modes and their pictorial forms for 'Dhyana' (contemplation). The other book is Damodar Mishra's "Rag Darpana", written in 1625 A. D. It makes clear allusions to these visual forms of 'Ragas'. The development of Hindi literature during the Moghul period superceded the Sanskrit and later books dealing with this subject were written in Hindi, chief of them being the "Ragamala" of Gangadhar and "Nad-Vinod" and "Nad-Chintamani" of Pannalal and Chunilal. These and many others were the books from which our painters drew their subjects. The poet furnished the imaginative framework which was elaborated by the artists into glowing pictures of concreate images and appropriate atmosphere. It was always the painter who copied and translated the poet's ideas. And now it remains to be seen whether these 'Rag' pictures are the true and proper portrayals of the psychic significance of the 'Ragas'.

Ethos Of Ragas

Unfortunately, the idea of sound having colours and visible form having not yielded to a scientific analysis, the idea of visible representations of 'Ragas' comes to many as an incomprehensible phenomenon, to some as a form of psychic mysticism, and to others as a wild imagery and an unaccountable fantasy without any logical basis. But, those who have heard Indian music from a psychological point of view can never deny the fact of a definite ethos engendered by a particular 'Rag'. To understand this one must pay heed to 'Rasa', i.e., aesthetic flavour of 'Rag', which resides not in the mechanical sonal form, but in the symphonic struc-

(Continued On Page 47)

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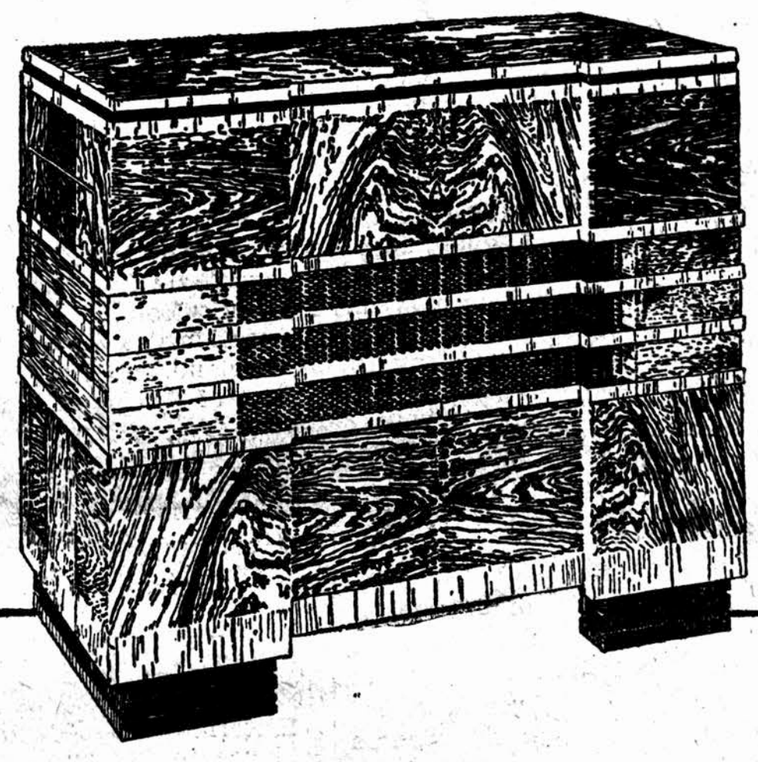

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(By A. I. Kureshi, Director of Physical Culture, Hyderabad).

EXERCISES.

1. Stand erect with feet about 18 inches apart. Keep your hands on hips. Now begin to inhale slowly and expand your chest. Do not arch your upper chest in cramped position or draw your abdomen forcibly in, but keep it relaxed. When it is observed that the breath has fully been taken in and no further air can be inhaled, begin to exhale slowly lowering the chest till you have fully emptied your lungs from the air. Repeat this process about 10 or 12 times.

2. Stand as before with arms hanging down at sides. Breathe in slowly. simultaneously raising the arms from the sides till they form a straight line with the shoulders and also raise the heels at the same time till you stand on your toes. When you have fully breathed in, begin to breathe out simultaneously lowering the arms and heels till you stand in original position. Repeat this 10 or 12 times.

3. Stand erect with feet 18 inches apart. Close your nostril by pressing on the left side of the nose with the thumb of your left hand and inhale slowly through the right nostril. When full breath has been taken in, close the right nostril with the index finger of your left hand and remove the thumb from your left nostril and open it. Now exhale slowly through it. Again inhale slowly through the left nostril by keeping the right one closed as indicated above and exhale through the right nostril by opening it and closing the left one. Repeat this process about 10 or 12 times.

Many people, who have not done deep-breathing before, will experience for the first time some dizziness in the head, but this need not frighten them, as it will disappear after 3 or 4 days' daily practice. There should be no rapid or short breaths, but these should be slow and full, if one is desirous to be really benefited and the breathing should be done through the nose all the time. Weak brain, digestion, lungs, heart, etc., can all be strengthened by deep breathing exercises as indicated above which will hardly take 5 to 10 minutes a day. They can be done either in the morning or in the evening. If they are done in open and fresh air, the results will be better. These exercises are also the soundest defence against catching cold. If one is already suffering from cold he should try these exercises along with other remedial measures and speedy relief will result.

"Black Hole" Myth Must Be Set At Rest

Prof. Kabir's Plea For Removing Monument From Public Sight

CALCUTTA: (By Mail).

"In view of the strong evidence against the historicity of the Black Hole Tragedy, it is time that the myth should be set at rest and the monument claiming to perpetuate its memory be removed from public sight," observes Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C., giving history of the Black Hole monument in Calcutta.

Prof. Kabir, who is a prominent educationist and was the first Indian Secretary of the Oxford Union, England, has tabled a resolution in the local Council for the removal of the Black Hole monument. The resolution has been ballotted for discussion when the Council re-assembles this week.

Tracing the history of the monument Prof. Kabir says "To thousands of men and women all over the world the name of Calcutta is associated with the memory of the "Horrible Black Hole Tragedy," in which on the 20th June, 1756, 146 Europeans including a woman were alleged to have been shut up in a room about eighteen feet square, of whom only 23 came out alive in the morning.

People to whom India connotes a vague suggestion of snakes and jungles nevertheless retain vivid school-day impression of the horrors which were perpetuated upon the defenceless Europeans by Serajoddowlla, 'the cruel and barbarous Nabob of Bengal.' More antipathy and bitterness towards India and Indians has been caused by the accounts of the alleged Black Hole than one can imagine and it is perhaps impossible to induce a better attitude towards India till this calumny on her people has been finally exploded.

His Own Friends Did Not Believe Him

Historians are to-day agreed that evidence in favour of the Black Hole is of the most strenuous kind. Holwell, who started the myth and gave it currency was a man in whom his own friends could place no reliance. It is interesting to note that he was not himself content with the account he originally gave, but continually improved upon it till the degree of horror satisfied even his diseased imagination.

In his first account reported by Sykes in his letter of the 8th July 1756, Holwell attributes the atrocity to Serajoddowlla and gives the number of survivors as fifty. There is not even a hint that any woman was involved in the affair. On the 17th of July Holwell reiterates his charge against Serajoddowlla but reduces the number of survivors to a bare sixteen. But the charge against Serajoddowlla could not stand and we find Holwell admitting in his letter of the 3rd August 1756 that his charge was unfounded while on February 28, 1757 he coolly transfers the responsibility for the atrocity to Umichand. It is only in this letter written eight months after the alleged incident that there is for the first time mention of a woman being involved in this horrible tragedy.

No Mention In Dutch Accounts

There are other facts equally damaging to Holwell's myth. In the Dutch accounts of the 5th and 7th July, 1756 there is no mention of the Black Hole Tragedy even though there are references to the fall of Calcutta and other evidence to show that the Dutch were in close touch with the happenings there.

Even in the official accounts of the fall of Calcutta to the Court of Directors on the 17th September 1756 the Council of the Fort William did not refer to such incidents. Nor did Clive say a word about it in his treaty with Serajoddowlla in January 1757 after he had recaptured Calcutta and was in a position to dictate to him. Even more significant is the absence of any reference to the alleged Black Hole in Clive's treaty with Mirjaffer in June 1757 and that in spite of Scrafton's explicit suggestion in his letter of 20th April, 1757 that the treaty should contain a clause about the Black Hole Tragedy.

"Geometry Contradicts"

An Indian historian has summed up the case against the Black Hole by saying 'geometry contradicts, arithmetic gives a lie to the story,' for it is physically impossible to pack 146 human beings in a room eighteen feet square; and there is evidence to show that on the 20th June 1756, the date of the alleged tragedy, there were hardly 25 Europeans alive in Calcutta. After the flight of Drake on the morning of the 19th June, only 124 Europeans were left in the Fort, of whom about 50 deserted to the Nabob on the night of the 19th and about 50 were killed in the fighting on the 19th and 20th. It is an eloquent comment on Holwell's Black Hole that Lt. Blagg, whom Holwell mentioned as a victim of the tragedy was in fact a valiant fighter who "defended the bastion he was upon till he and all his men were cut to pieces"

In view of the strong evidence against the historicity of the Black Hole Tragedy, it is time that the myth should be set at rest and the monument claiming to perpetuate its memory be removed from public sight. In some historical museum it may serve as a reminder how history is manufactured for national and imperialist purposes but it should not be allowed to remain in public view to create bitter feelings between Europeans and Indians and to insult the memory of an unfortunate prince whose only crime was that he was the last independent ruler of Bengal.

Rastus was walking under a ladder when a brick fell and broke on his head.

"Hi, yoh up dere!" he called to the workmen. "If you don't want yoh bricks broken, jest keep dem off ma head!"

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MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

AN INDIAN RELIC

Kumazawa Kather, Septuagenarian Indian Muslim Who Landed In Japan Half Century Ago Tells Of Wonderful Transformation Country Has Since Undergone

"When I recall the time of my landing in Japan 45 years ago I think it was a dream." This is the impression of the oldest Indian living in Japan. Indians were much respected in those days as coming from the land of the gods. He cites the instance of an Indian Muslim, his name-sake Abdul Kadir. who came here in the Tokugawa era and gained much influence with Japanese notable. He could make horse-shoes of iron, and his skill was in great demand by the people here who had so far used grass shoes for horses. His son Ali, who had adopted the family name of his Japanese mother, Takahashi, rose to the position of Station Master of Tokyo Railway Station.

Japs Despised By Foreigners

In those days the Japanese were despised by the foreigners. The Japanese, on the other hand, called them by the nickname of Ketojin, the man who kicks. They could not try the foreigners in their own courts as every nation had a concession. They were shy of going to the consular courts where little justice could be expected, so they would rather make a compromise with foreigners at a loss. It was not before the Sino-Japanese war that they earned the respect of the foreigners. They transferred their concession rights to the Japanese Government for a period of ten years, and by the end of the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese were masters in thei own land. Their courts have been more impartial than the consular courts. The Foreigners complain that even if they win in the court the fees of the lawyers absorb all their gains. But the Japanese sufier from the same cause. Cases happen at times when lawyers of the parties contending reach an understanding to prolong the suit as much as possible and pile up their fees.

All the import and export business was then in the hands of the foreigners. He himself had a firm in Yokohama, importing sheepskin and indigo from India and exporting silk. At the time of the 1923 earthquake he lost his all, and was too old to start again. He now lives a life of seclusion at Fujisawa.

All the big industries and many small ones have developed before his very eyes. The shell work of Enoshima was in its primitive stage, but now it has developed a hundredfold and scores of shops are crowded with Enoshima goods. There were no paved streets in those days, and he has a fresh memory of walking in the thoroughfares of Tokyo in ankle-deep mud. Everything has undergone a wonderful change.

Even Fruits Were New To Japs.

He is very modest and scarcely talks of himself, but if he is plied with questions he would regale you with very amusing anecdotes of his early days in Japan. To the Japanese all foreign things were strange, even fruits were new to them. He used to import bananas for his private consumption, and often treated his merchants friends with them. They would take up a banana admiring it with "kirei des ne. kirei des ne" Then they would take a bite, skin and all. On chewing it the pulp would come in contact with their palate and they would exclaim "amai des ne, amai des ne". He himself had much difficulty with the language. He had learnt the word 'mizu', but did not know how to order fish or eggs at a restaurant. He invented a sign language with some natural sounds. He would say 'mizu' and make a waving motion with his hand to indicate the swimming of fish. For demanding an egg he would show its form with his fingers and imitate the chuckle of the hen by calling "kur, kur." Sometimes he would beat his stomach to show that he is hungry. The first time he took 'sashimi' he vomitted it out, and it has never agreed his stomach since. He takes all Japanese dishes now, though he must have at least one Indian meal every day.

There was no need of passports when he landed in Japan, and he came without any. He soon felt the need of registering himself at the consular office. He comes from Karikal, a French possession in South India, so taking a Japanese interpreter he went to the French Consulate. The Consul demanded a passport or some other evidence, but he was at a loss to satisfy the official. At last he came out with his hands in trousers' pockets and asked him to speak in French if he claimed a French passport. This sounded a queer reasoning to him. He said that he had no need to learn French, but the French who came to his part of the country had to learn his language. On being refused he went to the British Consulate, where registration turned out to be easy.

He has since become a Japanese subject under the name of Kumazawa Kather. He has four sons and two daughters from his Japanese wife. They are all married excepting one son who has been confined to bed with tuberculosis for the last year. He celebrated their marriages according to the Muslim usage. His grandson is a graduate of the St. Joseph's College at Yokohama. He is proud of the fact that all his sons have received military training under the Japanese system.

Lost All Contact With India

He has lost all contact with India. His only sister died a few years ago in India, and her son died in France fighting the Great War.

Though seventy years of age he is still robust. Only a few days ago he took me and a friend round Enoshima, walking up and down for more than two hours and a half. We lagged behind at times, but he did not show any signs of fatigue, only complaining of the perspiration.

He lives in a Japanese house which possesses a fine Japanese garden, a product of his own labours. He speaks Japanese fluently, and is very popular in the town. Anybody would tell you where Kumazawa lives.

A visitor was being shown round a settlement in Mexico. He noticed one cabin rather larger than the rest, and asked what it was.

"Oh, that's our club," replied his guide. "We've just got a new treasurer—the last one we had was a crook."

"I suppose you sacked him, then?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, no," said the other, and pointing to a large tree which stood near, he added, "We just suspended him."

THE MAHA KUMBHA MELA

Its Importance And Significance

(By Swami Sivananda.)

The Maha Kumbha Mela is held once in 12 years at Hardwar, Allahabad, Ujjain and Nasik. This year the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar commences on 1st March, 1938 and will last till the end of May. There are some fixed days during this period and a bath in the Ganges on those days is considered very sacred.

In olden days Kumbha Melas were started for the moral and spiritual uplift of the people. Many Mahatmas, Sages, Yogins and Sanyasins, who were practising 'Tapas' and silent deep meditation in caves of Himalayas and forests, assembled in these places during the Kumbha Mela for imparting spiritual instructions to the thirsty aspirants and householders. There was not much noise in those days. People went with 'Sradda', and 'Bhav' to have "Darshan" of these Mahatmas and to imbibe the teachings of those highly elevated souls. Religious classes were held, Kathas, and discourses were conducted and lectures were delivered by great men of practical experience Real, sincere aspirants were initiated into the mysteries of Yoga and Kaivalaya.

Reduced To A Tamasha

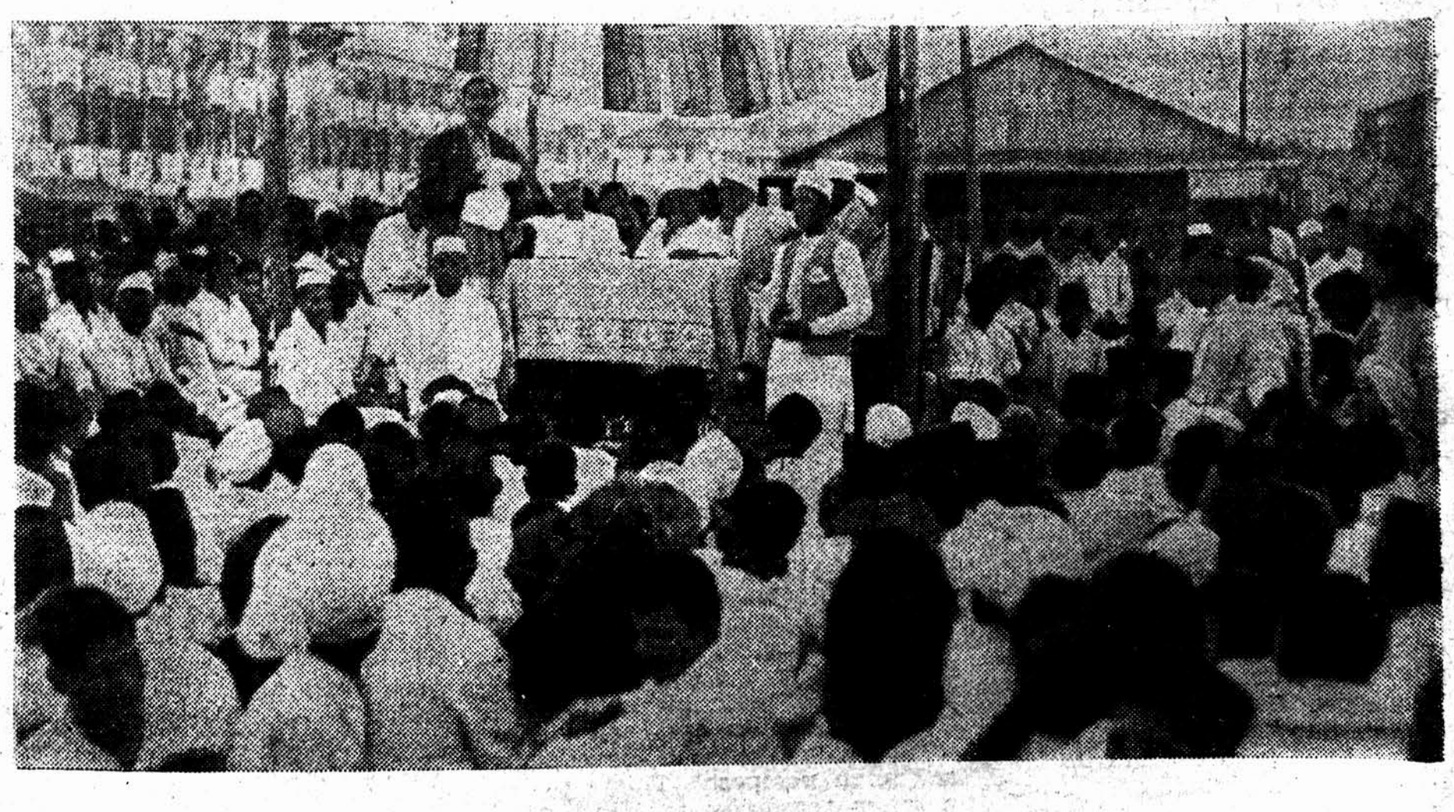
What do you find in these days? There will be Bandara (feasts) everywhere. People are attempting to amass wealth in a variety of ways. They are trying their level best to become rich within these three months. The sanctity of the function has vanished. The real spirit is gone. It has become a mere fair. Real, silent Mahatmas do not wish to attend the Mela. The Kumbha Mela or the All-India Religious Conference of sublime nature of yore wherein rishis, sages and yogins assembled to exchange their thoughts and spiritual experiences and to disseminate spiritual knowledge to the aspirants and householders at large has now degenerated into a big Tamasha or a big fair, with tumultous noise, uproar, and merry-go-rounds. Nowadays there is not much in the Kumbha Mela except some crowd, noise, hits, dirts, filth, quarrels and fights. The Government have built a separate police station with a reserve police for this purpose. No religious propaganda can be done. People's minds are restless and agitated in the enormous crowd. They have to wander amidst all sorts of people and spend sleepless nights with poor accommodation. They undergo a lot of troubles through infectious diseases that are common in all the crowded places. People enjoy some show, colour, sound, blows and then return home with nothing substantial, after spending all the money in useless directions. Yet millions of people are in anticipation of getting joy, bliss and spiritual benefits by attending the Melas. This is Maya. This is the trick of Maya through the force of curiosity to delude people who have lost their power of discrimination.

As there is abundant free food for sadhus and sannyasins, beggars in orange robes (Gerrua cloth) flock in countless numbers to have an easy comfortable living for six months. They are not able to find out real spiritual souls. Systematic, organised religious teaching must be done. Then the Kumbha Mela will become a blessing to humanity at large.

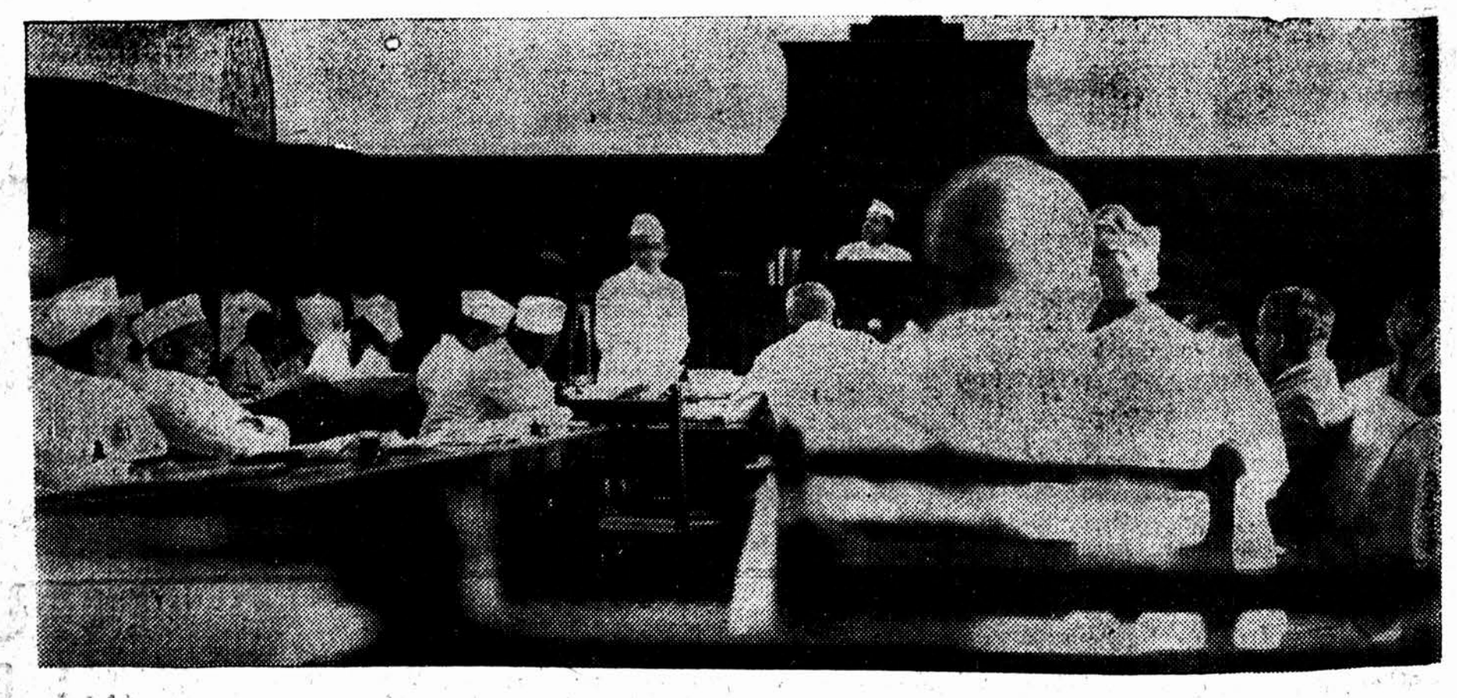
Mahatmas, Real And Bogus

Worldly people nowadays entertain foolish ideas about a Mahatma. To deceive them and amass wealth, many persons put on Gerrua cloth, grow beards and young boys and men throw their clothes and 'kowpeen' and walk naked in the midst of householders and pose for big Yogins! Many learned men by unnecessary discussions and fights over sects waste their precious time and pass for Jivanmuktas. Physical nudity is not a symptom of spiritual attainments. People should not be carried away by external appearance. They take a physical nude sadhu for a great Mahatma in the beginning. After a close contact, they lose faith in them. What is wanted is mental nudity, i.e., complete eradication of 'Vasanas', egoism, etc. You cannot study a Mahatma by a simple casual talk for a day or two. You must closely live with him if you want to have a correct inference

Though the place may be filled with many sorts of people, yet there are some highly advanced spiritual souls, Madaleswars and learned Pundits, who untiringly work and clear the doubts of all aspirants and guide them in the spiritual path. They work for the spiritual good of the public. Again, in some silent corners you will find some great Vairagis, Tyagis. You must hunt out such great souls among the sadhus, sannayasins, Yogins, Naga Babas. They will guide you in the right path. Have 'Darshan' of such Mahatmas and get spiritual instructions. Then you will be spiritually benefited.



A view of the Mass Meeting of Mill Workers at De Lisle Road held under the auspices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee on Sunday and addressed by Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda and others.



A view of The Bombay Legislative Council in Session.

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The Youngest Congress Minister

Gopal Reddy, Youth's Representative In The Madras Cabinet, Is Essentially A Man Of Action

(By Nilkant Perumal)

When a tall, handsome-looking dark moustached Andhra youth below 30, was given the cumbersome office of Minister for Local Administration last July in the first Congress Cabinet, it was a matter of surprise to many. Most South Indians looked blank at the mention of his name. But then his appointment is a gift of Premier Rajagopalachari to the youth of his native province.

Bezawada Gopal Reddy's good work for the nation as a front-ranker in the fight for freedom was a closed book to many. At least, the Press never blazed his Congress activities in as much prominence, as they deserved. For that reason, his name remained somewhat unknown to the people outside a few Andhra districts. To-day, he is becoming more familiar, revealing his talents in the art of administration. He does so, step by step. The journey before him is somewhat long and promising. Before he reaches even half way, he would earn glory and justify the choice of Rajagopalachari in giving him office.

In a Province where Municipalities and District Boards are plunged in corruption and intrigues Gopal Reddy has the difficult task of superintending over them. His office is no rose-laid cushion whence he could take things easy, he himself knows. But then, the desire to serve and serve efficiently is foremost in his bosom. That ideal carries him on to cheerfully shoulder the burdens entrusted to his care.

These past six months, he has been studying matters. Time to act is yet to come. When it comes he would of course act justly and in a manner beneficial to his province.

Faults Of Youth

Soon after taking office, Congressmen who all along resented the indiscreet manner in which District Boards were bifurcated by the Justice Ministry clamoured for the re-joining of the Boards, as they originally were. What Gopal Reddy thought about the matter we do not know. He made no pointed public declaration about it either. But he did not yield to a rash step such as that. Guided by caution, he left the matter at rest for the time being. This shows that this firy youth is not fully led by emotions and that he is also, as he must be, adaptable to view the circumstances before him in the light of important facts.

At the same time, Gopal Reddy is not entirely free from the faults of youth. He is profusely patriotic and exhibits a little carelessness in his utterances from the platform, whenever he delivered a speech rarely. He once told an audience that he preferred to "break stones" in prisons rather than holding office as a Cabinet Minister! Whether a statement of this sort could be in fairness made by a Minister of State is open to doubt. Of course we admire his frankness but then would not such an outburst cut him a poor figure in the eyes of thinking thinkers in politics.

Again, his speeches need careful moulding and, of course, able editing, before they were delivered. This he had not thought to do, since he is always an extempore speaker. He has been doing so all through his public career during the past one decade. In making unprepared speeches some folk like Rajogopalachari do succeed Many fail. That the speech of an important figure like Gopal Reddy on an important occasion is a document of great weight, he must realize. A carefully prepared and written out speech must help him a lot. He has the brains and the scholarship for it. He should also take the pains to present his ideas in a striking manner. This much, as far as his speeches in English are concerned. But I understand that he does well on the platform when he speaks Telugu.

A Man Of Action

Watching this gifted young man in office I have admired him for his ways as a Minister. For one thing, he does not talk too often and too much in public like our labour leader friend Giri or the Grand Old Yakub Hassan. Gopal Reddy is essentially a man of action. He is a quiet sort of worker. A master penman, he is thorough with his files and grasp of affairs. When doubts should arise, he is not shy to consult others in the know. He has set on his task when an earnestness that is peculiar of him in any task. He is not after laurels but he wants substantial results. And the youth of India's Southern Province anxiously look up to such results from their leader in the Cabinet.

Bezawada Gopal Reddy, they call him. Because, his ancestors originally emerged from Bezawada, it is said. But the immediate predecessors of his were in Butchireddy Palayam, a village situated ten miles west of Nellore. The Reddys form a martial community. They are also bankers in Andradesa. Gopal Reddy's ancestors were land-owners and agriculturists. None of them had been in Government service, not even holding positions such as the Village Munsiff. Wealth which they earned in plenty made them masters over the area in which they domiciled. But this family of Reddys were scholars too. One of them Pattabhirama Reddy, a Pundit in Sanscrit and Telugu founded the first Telugu newspaper and baptized it "Warata Taragan" (Waves of News), it is said.

Gopal Reddy's parents were simple rural folk. To them he was born at Butchireddypalayam on August 5, 1907. He had brothers and sisters too. With them, his boyhood was spent in happy circumstances. Gopal was sent to school to study Telugu first and later, English. He was studying in the fourth standard when the Non-Co-operation Movement was inaugurated. At this time the Andhras gave a great impetus to the Movement. Gopal's family was not lacking in patriotic feelings, though placed in aristocratic circumstances. His sister Mis. Sudarsanamma was the first to enter the field. Casting aside all considerations of her aristocratic social position and unbreakable caste traditions this brave woman had ventured out to do her bit for the movement. Her example prompted others to do likewise. Her husband did the same; her brothers followed. One of them, Chandrasekara Reddy, after having gone to jail in that connection, later went over to the 'Ashram' of Arabindo Ghosh in Pondicherry and remained an inmate for five years.

At Shantiniketan

All these made a firm impression in the mind of young Gopal Reddy, who was at this time fourteen. The one thing he conceived as a service to the country then was to readily respond to the Mahatma's Boycott of schools item in the Non-Co-operation plan of action. He did that. Soon after, the Movement was called off. Gopal Reddy then went back to school, a school conducted at Masulipatam by ardent Congressmen of the type of Dr. Pattabi Seetharamayya. There, he learnt much about India and the Congress and the work of the country's Nation Builders. Young Gopal Reddy had now new visions of new affairs. The politics of subsequent years getting rather dull with controversies among Congressmen over the Council Entry plan, he decided to go ahead with a culture seeking life for himself. In pursuit of it he went over to Shantinekatan in 1924. The tip to do so was given him by none other than his philosophical-minded brother Chandrasekar, who himself was there for a while. Gopal Reddy was wiser for having accepted it. He loved the open-air school there and his studies in the art of music and dancing. Gurudev Tagore lectured to his class every Wednesday and Gopal Reddy listened to them with admiring eyes and rapt attention. Outside the class room he extensively made use of the library by reading Essay books. Slowly he picked up Bengal's language besides Hindustani. He kept up his flare to learn Indian languages and in later years, he studied Marathi and Gujarati as well. So, to-day he is the one Minister in the Madras Cabinet versed in all the principal languages of India.

The Hon. Mr. B. Gopal Reddy.

After three years of sojourn at Shantiniketan, Gopal Reddy returned home. He was happy to have gone there. With gleaming eyes he told me that the "happiest period of his life" so far had been spent there. "Shantineketan opened the book of life to me" he added. But as far as his education was concerned, Gopal Reddy confided to me that he learnt much "from contact with people

(Continued on page 46)

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

AYURVEDIC MEDICAL ANNUAL

'VAIDYO-noon VARSHIK' or Ayurvedic Medical Annual No. 1, (1937) in Gujerati, Edited by Pratapkumar Popatbhai Vaidya and published from Bhuleshwar Bombay No. 2.

The volume is a well-got-up book of about 375 pages full of very interesting and instructive matter in the form of articles on various diseases and drugs treated in accordance with the Ayurvedic System of Medicine by well-known Vaidyas, and is calculated to supply an existing demand for reliable knowledge about Ayurvedic matters

It has further a historical retrospect of the opposition that Ayurved and its teachers had to face at the hands of the Allopathic Bombay Medical Council, and in this connection Dr. Popat Prabhuram's name stands pre-eminent as that of the man who was proceeded against for "infamous conduct" because of his association with an Ayurvedic teaching institution, in spite of his being an Allopath on the Medical Register of the Presidency, and who was exonerated of the charge after inquiry.

As the Law stands to-day and as the Medical Council works, Ayurved has no recognised status and association with Vaids and Hakims is still considered to be "infamous conduct." But because of the Nationalist orientation of thought of the Congress Ministeries this attitude is likely to change and this Annual expresses its hopes and determination to put its house in order, and get Ayurved and Unani. Government Recognition.

All well-wishers of indigenous systems of medicine viz,—Ayurved and Unanai, would do well to study this volume.

S. V.

Balance Of Payments

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS, 1936. Series of League of Nations Publications, 1937. II A. 16 Pages: 236. Price 6p.: dol. 1.50.

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published in the 2/1935 issue of its annual volume on Balances of Payments. The volume analyses the international accounts of 36 countries in recent years, as against 29 countries in last year's edition. All the principal trading countries of the world are included, except Italy, for which no data are available since 1930. To enable students of international economic relations to draw useful conclusions from the material compiled in this volume, most of the statements for individual countries—though not all—are based on a special form which was sent to States Members off the League, and the full text of which is included in the volume. In any case, comparable figures for the following principal groups of items are given for practically all countries represented: merchandise, interest and dividends, other services, gold, and capital items subdivided into long-term operations and short-term operations.

An exhaustive chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of recent tendencies in international business transactions. The changes in the balance on current account of creditor and debtor countries, the international movements of capital from one country to another, the effects of the recent improvement in world trade and the increase in the prices of some raw materials upon the balances of payments of creditor and debtor countries, are subjects of careful scrutiny. Equal attention is paid to the effects of tourist traffic emigrants' remittances, capital market and gold movements.

Most of the detailed statements given for individual countries are accompanied by a summary table showing the balances, and for the last few years also the totals of all inward and outward payments. For the sake of easy comparison, these balances have been converted into United States gold dollars and have been entered in a synoptical table which is a feature of the chapter on recent tendencies.

One of the tables shows that the aggregate balance on account of current international business transactions of the three principal creditor countries, i.e., the United States, the United Kingdom and France, was passive in 1936 by 259 million gold dollars. This of course means that a reciprocal change has taken place in the aggregate balance of debtor countries and that the strain to which these countries had been put in their international transactions has relaxed. On the other hand, although there was a considerable increase in international payments of dividends and in receipts from shipping services, which benefited mostly the creditor countries, there were few new capital issues floated in international capital markets for the account of debtor countries.

An interesting sign of the general improvement is the rise in international payments on account of tourist expenditure, by nearly 40 per cent. between 1934 and 1936.

THE PRINTING PRESS

"MUDRAN PRAKASH" (Marathi) edited by S. B. Sahsrabuddhe and S. R. Date, 624 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, annual subscription Rs. 2-4 inclusive of postage; single copy As. 12.

This is the official organ, published quarterly, of the Poona Press Owners' Association. There was undoubtedly a long-felt want for such a magazine and the first issue just before us promises to fulfil this want.

The printing trade is gradually increasing and there are at present as many as about 7,000 printing presses in India employing not less than about 30 to 40 thousand people. To safeguard the interests of these persons in all possible and suitable ways and to give the best service and the utmost satisfaction to the public is the primary object of this magazine and its appearance is quite welcome. The first issue contains interesting and informative articles on several branches in the printing trade written by persons closely connected with printing presses. The Association has been doing useful work since its inception and its present venture deserves patronage from all those interested in the subject. Though the first number is issued in Marathi language only, it is the intention of the conductors of the quarterly to add a few pages in Hindi from the second issue for the benefit of those not knowing Marathi.

Financial Gloom In Tokyo

By K. K. Nikisawa: (The famou Japanese Labour Leader.)

The Tokyo press prints lengthy reports of speeches by the Finance Minister, Kaya, and the chairman of the Japanese Bank, Yuki, to a congress of bankers at Osaka.

Kaya declared that Japan's balance-sheet was never so unfavourable as now; intensified financing of the war industry, which this year received 3 milliard yen, has strained the whole financial structure. Gloom has spread over the Stock Exchanges, and shares of a number of companies, especially textiles, have dropped badly.

The Navy is worried by the effect of the war on British-Dutch relations and naval co-operation. Holland, of course, is always regarded in the East as a junior partner of Britain, and no one is surprised at the news that mutual co-operation in naval defence throughout the Dutch Archipelago has just been announced. But the Japanese Navy naturally understands at whom these arrangements are aimed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (Associations Bureaux, Committees, etc.) Series of League of Nations Publications, 1937. XII. B. 4,491 Pages. Price: 12/6d.: dol. 3.00.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has just published a new English edition of the Handbook of International Organisations, which is a companion copy to the last year's French edition. The volume gives, on nearly 500 pages, the names, addresses, names of officers, notes on finances, objects and activity, and other details of nearly 760 international organisations. Included are international bureaux placed under the direction of the League, official central bureaux and private associations and federations in so far as they have international objects and are not run for profit.

In order to facilitate the use of the Handbook, the organisations have been classified according to their objects or activities in the following groups: Politics and International Relations (Pacifism); Religion (Humanitarianism and Morals); Arts and Sciences; Education; Students' and University Organisations; Medicine and Hygiene; Law and Administration; Press; Feminis; Labour and Professions; Agriculture; Economics and Finance; Trade and Industry; Communications and Transit; Sports and Tourism; Miscellaneous. In addition, three indexes have been provided for further convenience of the user: a subject index, an alphabetical index, and a geographical index. From the last, it appesrs that nearly half the total number of international organisations have their seats in France and Switzerland. There are 183 in France (172 in Paris alone), and 140 in Switzerland (80 in Geneva). Great Britain follows next with 78 organisations, and Belgium close behind with 77.

The Handbook will prove invaluable to all those who are engaged in international life.

TRIBUTE TO TAGORE

We have received a beautiful souvenir, published by the Karachi Rabindranath Literary and Dramatic Club, on the occasion of the 77th birthday of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The souvenir contains messages of greetings and tribues to Poet from Mr. Gurdial Mullick, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, Dr. J. C. Bose, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Morace G. Alexander, Mr. Lawrence Houseman and Mr. H. W. Nevinson.

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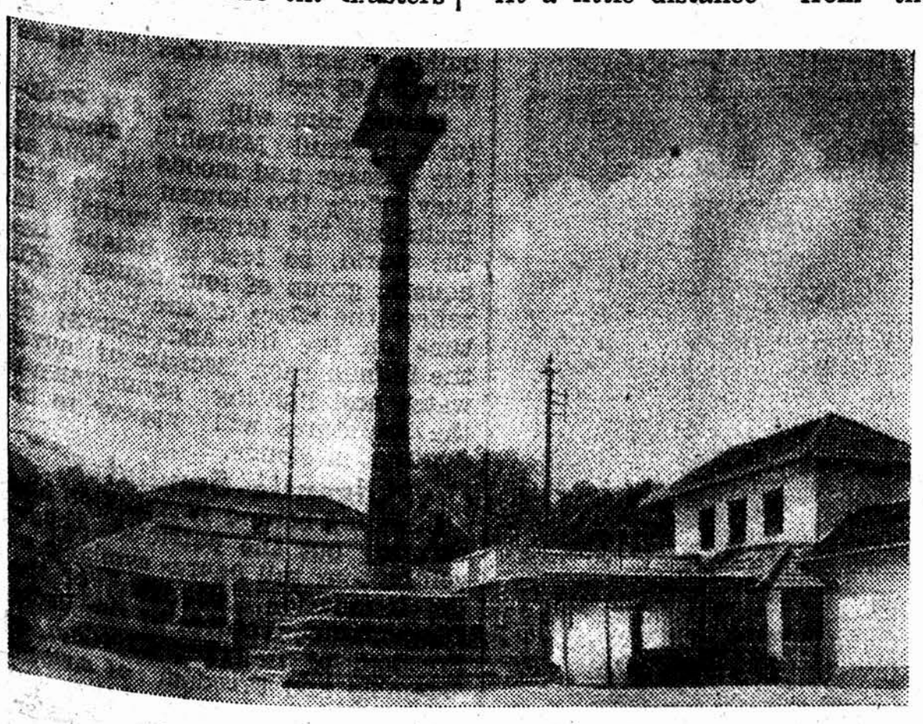
Plutonic Rocks Of South India

COLOSSAL STATUES AND TEMPLES BEAR WITNESS TO GLORY OF JAIN ARCHITECTURE

By MISS ELLIS SEQUERIA, B.A., B.T.

In South India are to be found precipitous and dome-shaped masses of granite rocks towering thousands of feet above sea-level. Some of them are so top-heavy, that it seems that a finger's touch might make them topple down to the valley below, yet in that threatening position they remain from century to century. In Mysore the hill Nandidoorg is almost one great monolith rearing 4,800 feet above sea-level. Sivaganga another piece of rock, is nearly as high. Long lines of docks and piers, bridges and tunnels, batteries and fortresses, monuments and factory chimneys constructed out of solid granite proudly proclaim that here at least the granite stone-cutters are the masters



Manasthamba.

of hard stone, whatever their mammoth size. So too the smooth surface and graceful curve of the grinding stone, the tall mile-stone, the snake idol and the water-trough show that the craftsmanship and artistry of the Indian stone-cutter can impress the stamp of beauty in line and curve, in shape and size, even on the most common and utilitarian works. Nor can the ancient temples with roof-pillar, wall and floor, all of granite, fail to call forth admiration.

To start with the sculptures in Kanara. A road taking hair-pin bends as it follows the meandering courses of the numerous rivers, runs right up to the foot of a huge hill of plutonic rocks, up which rises a series of broad steps, each almost a platform. The rocks along side of these steps form irregular vertical walls running into each other, and eventually tapering off into something resembling the flat head of a large nail. Why the Jains selected that lovely hill is not known. But they have been known to build temples and erect statues without any reference to their use, but solely as works of merit.

"Gomata" Of Yenur

Mounting guard on that eminence is a monolith statue called the "Gomata," 46 feet in height. It was cut in A.D. 1432, and represents Bahubalin, son of the Jain Tirthankara, and was erected by Vira Pandya. In rain and sunshine it stands there to-day as solid, smooth and stately as it did when the masterhand left his proud master-piece to face time and space. No gold and silver idols could be more fondly cherished by the Hindus than this 'Gomata.' At their annual feasts, they shower upon it oil, ghee and beaten rice made of thin gold plate. In the company of nature, the 'Gomata' is left alone in its majestic simplicity, but when the Governor of Madras visits it, it seems to call for artificiality, for then it is hastily covered with a loin cloth! Dear Mrs. Grundy!

The Jains have shown their concern for the 'Gomata' by giving it a companion. They have cut a female figure and placed it on a high pedastal. This lady is, of course, much smaller than the 'Gomata.' She sits cross-legged, the head rising 5 feet above the pedastal and the head supporting a vessel on her head.

At a little distance from the foot of the hill is another monolith shaped into a fine group of four deities, with inscriptions in Kanarese characters and is kept for veneration in the Ananta Padmabha temple.

Speeding in a motor-car, along roads cutting through thickly wooded valleys, intersected by numerous streams, which rush in a mad competition to be the first to join the lordly Natravati and the Pulani Rivers, you arrive at the Moodbidri temple. It is also of granite, elaborately sculptured. The doorway is handsomely sculptured and on one of the pillars there is an inscription in Kanarese. Some of the pillars are beautifully decorated and resemble huge pythons winding round trees. The principal pillars are in the entrance hall and no two pillars are alike, a feature which clashes against Western ideas of art; for according to Western art, beauty must go in pairs. Within reposes a statue of the Jain Tirthankara, awaiting veneration from its devotees. Close to the temple are several tombs of Jain priests, interesting as being some of the only Hindu tombs of South India.

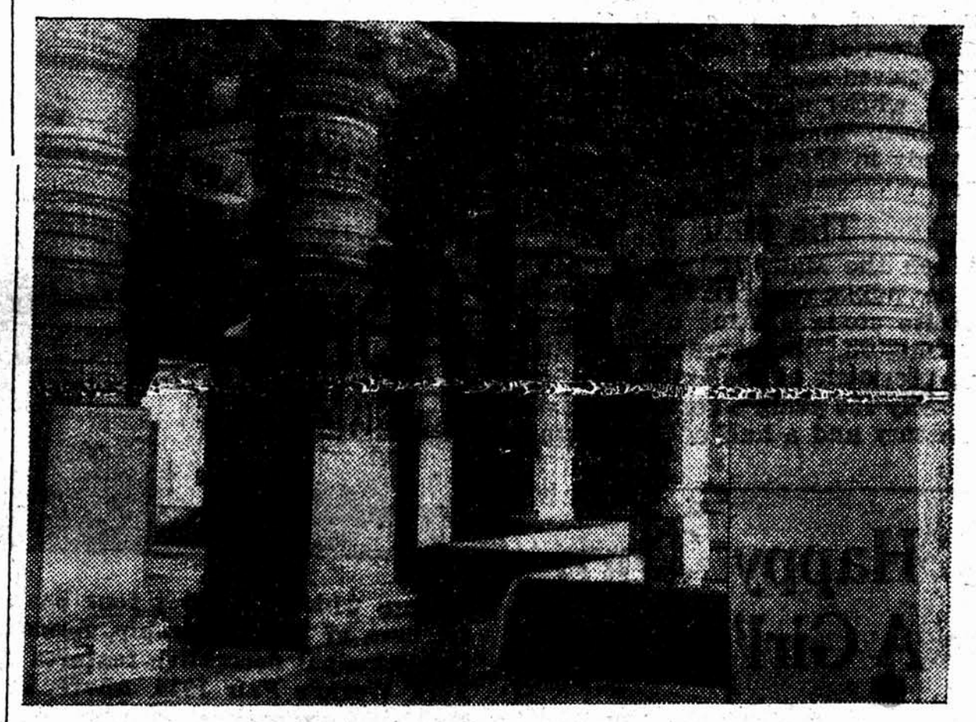
Near the temple is also a quadrangular pillar, a monolith about 30 feet high, hollowed at the top. It was the receptacle for the wooden beam, to which another wooden beam was fixed, both forming a cross.

Gigantic Monolith Statue

An hour's run brings you to Yenur. Here is another monolith "Gomata," 35 feet high and near it stands a pillar also cut out of one huge stone and richly sculptured. The style of the sculpture tends to show that perhaps it is the oldest of the three monoliths. It has a creeper twisted round its arms and legs in a manner found nowhere else. However, it is not intact. As a legend has it, a woman gazing at its naked beauty expressed her admiration for it and so the 'Gomata' is no longer one whole, and is cracked near the waist.

A few miles away from Yenur is another awe—inspiring figure—carved not by man but by nature! This rock hill, with a fork like slit in the middle resembles a heap of conical ant-hills. At one time it was all one block, but now it is almost halved. A superstitious legend originating at a time, when the use of dynamites was unknown, explains the cause of its division. Stone-masons wishing to break it up, asked a man to cast an evil eye upon it. The man said "What are you lying here for, you lazy fellow?" and immediately a shudder ran through the solid stone—and it cracked! Geologists, however, explain that crack otherwise. The quartz, mica, and felspar in the rock, expanded in the sun, each at different rates and caused it to split. Stone-masons now cut pieces of it into grinding stones, which are used in every house-hold kitchen. As they last for centuries they are passed on as heir-looms from generation to generation.

A motor-drive up the steep western ghats and down the plains below, brings you to the foot of



Hall of Thousand Pillars.

Indra-giri in Mysore. It is a superb heap of plutonic rocks, raising its peak to the magnificent height of 400 feet, and supporting another rock somewhat in the style of giant Atlas. In the year 983 A.D. the jains started to sculpture this rock and the result of their labour was the colossal 'Gomata' 50 feet in height. The sculptor, Arista Nemi has not left us any inscription to bear witness to the original site of the 'Gomata.' During the siege of Seringapatam, the Duke of Wellington, tried to ascertain by the help of Geologists, whether the statue was a part of the hill, or had been hauled up to the spot where it now stands. Though his efforts proved fruitless, the former theory is probable. But whether the rock was found on the top or was moved up, nothing grand or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there no statue surpasses it in height. The statue of Apollo, called the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the medieval world, was 105 feet high but it was made of bronze, and was knocked down by an earthquake, within fifty years of its erection. The German statue of Herman is 90 feet high, but is also of bronze.

"Mashti" And "Veera Kallus"

Alongside of the roads in Mysore are also found the "Mashti Kallus" and the "Vira Kallus." The "Mashti Kallus" is a granite stone marking the spots where the widows committed suicide, and the "Vira Kallus" is erected where some hero fell in battle. The former is about 4 feet high, with an arm projecting from it. Below the arm is the picture of the man and his wife, with inscriptions telling about the event. The "Vira Kalu" is elaborately sculptured and is divided into three parts, each containing figures in bas relief. The lowest represents the scene in which the hero fell, the middle his triumphant ascent to the world of the gods, and the top one shows the hero in the upper world, enjoying the company of the gods. Between the scenes are inscriptions giving the name of the hero, and the date of the event. The whole is of historic importance as it throws light upon the character of the Jains, their ideals and aspirations, their views on life and death, their weapons and their mode of fighting.

Making a short detour, you arrive at the temples. Here are sculptured slabs of Sala and the tiger, erected by the Hoysala Kings. The Sala is kneeling on one knee guarding himself with a shield, and plunging a dagger into a tiger which is springing on him. To the left are the much admired pillars or stambhas, graceful objects belonging to the Jain style of architecture. They consist of single blocks of granite, square at base, changing to an octagon, and again to a figure of sixteen sides, with the top bearing a statue. They are about 50 feet high and resemble the oil lamp pillars of the modern Hindus.

What is common to all these monuments is that they are rude. This feature enlightens us on the religious views of the Jains. According to the Digambara sect of Jains, shame is an implied sense of guilt and sin, so they got rid of clothes in order to get rid of sin, and every ascetic who aimed at sinlessness was enjoined to walk in a state of nature. That is why their monuments are sculptured naked. It would not be out of place here to state, that a few years back, a Jain Rishi in Hyderabad went on a hunger-strike, because the Government would not allow him to walk naked in the streets. The people took up the cause of the ascetic, and the Government had to yield to the popular clamour and allow the ascetic to go about naked. But his nudity was screened off from the people's gaze, a cloth being held at a distance of 12 feet, so that the Government kept to its standard of decency and the ascetic carried out his ideal of being clothed with nothing else except space!

"An Inspiration To Peace In The World"

U. S. A. Plans International Exposition In 1939 Surpassing In Grandeur All Previous Projects

Four Gigantic Statues Representing Freedom Of Press, Religion, Assembly And Speech Will Feature Fair Costing 150 Million Dollars

Surpassing in artistic grandeur all previous exposition projects, the mile-long Central Mall of the New York World's International Exposition of 1939 will represent an expenditure of dol. 60,000,000, more than one-third of the dol. 150,000,000 total cost of the Fair. Details of the lavish scheme are revealed by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation.

In addition to establishing a new goal in harmonious building for future expositions, several outstanding features of the Mall will recall the vitality which the United States has absorbed from countless foreign nations during its history and which now has been fused into the American spirit. A score of buildings housing the exhibits of foreign countries will be grouped around a huge parade ground at the northern end of the broad esplanade. Those liberty-loving peoples from across the seas who came to the United States will find their ideals portrayed in four statues representing Freedom of the Press, Religion, Assembly and Speech. Moreover, the artistic realization of these constitutional guarantees of American liberty will be conceived and wrought by Americans whose ability and talents have been shaped to some degree by study in the art centers of Europe.

The Mall

When the Mall is thrown open to the public on April 30, 1939, the massive stone statue of George Washington, inaugurated as the first president of the United States precisely 150 years before, will have a century and a half of successful

Statues which interpret four basic factors in American liberty: freedom of Press, Worship, Assembly and Speech, will be one of the principal decorative features of the Central Mall of the New York World's Fair 1939. Above, in the foreground, in models by Leo Friedlander, the sculptor, are Freedom of the Press, (on the left) interpreted by a female figure suggesting the unadorned Truth and on the right, Freedom of Religion, portrayed by the sculptor of a pure, devout girl. In the background, on the left, is Freedom of Assembly, and on the right, Freedom of Speech. The completed figures will be 30 feet tall and will be grouped on Constitution Square on the mile-long Central Mall.

democratic Government depicted behind him, and his spirit will gaze serenely toward the future, symbolized by statues of the Moods of Time, a gigantic sundial and the Theme Center of the Fair, the modernistic and towering Trylon and Perisphere. Sculptures, reliefs, murals and two decorated pylons will turn the pages of history to the present, other artistic works will hint at the World of Tomorrow.

"The Central Mall," said Mr. Whalen, "will typify the theme and spirit of the Fair. Here, on a broad and luxurious avenue crowded with works of art designed to tell the story of America in patriotic terms, will be grouped representatives of American and foreign industries. Here, too, will be representatives of American and foreign Governments. They will meet to further a common cause, to help build the World of To-morrow better than the world of today and I do not see how the contact can fail to result in more amicable feelings all around.

"In fact, it is our hope that the New York World's Fair will prove an inspiration to peace in the world and better understanding among peoples. I vision the Fair as a gigantic peace table around which the people of the world will gather; I see it possible that the effect of the Fair will endure for a hundred years to come."

Vari-colored like a band of jewels, the Mall will be laid across the main exhibit area at its widest point. Twenty-five of the most imposing buildings of the exposition will border it. Five lagoons, enlivened by as many waterfalls and hundreds of fountains, will lie between double rows of a thousand of the finest trees available. The mile-long sweep will be divided three times, first by the already famous Perisphere and Trylon, again to embrace an oval lagoon 700 feet long and 400 feet wide, and near its northern limit, by a parade ground for 50,000 marchers.

Symbols Of Moods Of Time

Between the circular Theme Center and the oval lagoon, a 2,000 foot, tree-shaded esplanade, enclosing a series of rectangular lagoons and mirror pools, will present an array of sculptures notable both for size and artistic merit. These works of art will furnish the Mall its historical inspiration.

Dominating this section of the Mall will be the largest portrait statue fashioned by man since the Egyptians hewed the figure of Rameses II from stone bordering the Nile. Executed by James Earle Fraser, the statue will show George Washington as he arrived in New York for his inauguration, April 30, 1789. Wearing civilian clothes, his left hand will carry his cocked hat and his right hand will rest lightly on his sword hilt. A long cape will fall to his feet. The figures will be courageous, commanding, dignified, entirely lacking aggressiveness and with an expression of aloof kindliness. Towering over trees, buildings and fountains, the figure will rise 65 feet.

Before him will be five sculptures by Paul Manship, denoting the passage and moods of time as they affect the human race and including the largest sundial in the world, 50 feet in height. His aquatic group of four figures will reflect the effect of the moods of time on the life and activity of the human race. Because of novel water and lighting arrangements the sculptures will appear to be floating on clouds.

Gigantic Sundial

Standing behind Washington and carrying out the patriotic theme will be four tall figures symbolic of the foundation strength of the Government, freedom of the Press, Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Assembly and Freedom of speech. Known as "The Freedom," they will be sculptured by Leo Friedlander, and they furnish the historical thread which is woven through the Mall pattern. The four figures, three female and one male, as Freedom of Speech, will be placed in a great square paved in red, white and blue.

To the North of this group, the historical theme will continue through another 1500 foot section of the Mall with the assembling of foreign exhibit buildings about the parade ground, where the flags, uniforms and costumes of all nations will be shown in various drills, pageants and other colourful spectacles. This group will suggest the strength the United States has drawn from infusion into its population of seekers of liberty from abroad.

The northern section is designed to accommodate 50,000 paraders at one time. The size and importance of the buildings is indicated by the fact that foreign governments are expected to spend approximately dol. 10,000,000 on their structures and exhibits.

The various State buildings also will be placed adjacent to this section of the Mall, their cost running into more millions. The historical note will end, appropriately, in the imposing dol. 3,000,000 United States Government building at the north terminus.

Beside the large lagoon, two 120 foot pylons, designed by J. C. Jennewein, will rise imposingly.

At the opposite end of the Mall, the transportation area will balance the parade ground in magnitude. One building alone, with its decoration and exhibit facilities to be used by the railroads, will cost dol. 1,500,000. Yet this elaborate structure will be overshadowed by the whole group of motor and accessory buildings to be placed with it in the transportation area.

Portrayal Of Human Progress

Supplementing the main sculptural figures of the Mall will be dozens of murals and reliefs, each turning a page of history from the

(Continued on Page 43)

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion. My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure. Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me. Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever. The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage. I married him and enjoyed a happy life I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK, Ltd.

(Incorporated in 1929, under the Travancore Companies Regulation 1 of 1092).

Kottayam: S. India.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

6 Months .. 4-1/2 % per annum
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Special rate for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above for two or more years.

3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES

Issued in multiples of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. For every Rs. 81-10-1, you deposit now you will get Rs. 100 after three years.

For particulars apply to:—

M. C. MATHEW,
Managing Director.

Muslim Boarding House at Karad recently built by Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed, M.L.A. at the cost of Rs. 15,000. It is specially meant to accommodate poor Muslim Students coming from villages.

Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed, M.L.A.

Eighteen-Year old M. D. Telang of Telang's Eleven who scored a century and captured 6 wickets for 65 runs against B. B. and C. I. Rly. Loco Team last Sunday.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(BY SHORT CORNER)

The Association Cup—League Matches—A Breach Of Rules—Failures Of Clubs—The Parsi Gym. Incident—A Word To Umpires—Off-side.

After all Bombay is having Provincial Championship Tournament and I expect that there will be a record number of entries which close on February 20th. The tournament is to commence on March 1st and the battle for the first Championship will have started when there should a bumper-gate. Will the tournament conclude before the Aga Khan which starts on 12th? I hope it does.

The "Times of India" have donated both the trophies for the winners and runners-up and I wonder who will have the honour of holding the winner's trophy for the first time. Will it remain in the City or travel away?

LEAGUE MATCHES

The League has been making steady progress and in three weeks more it will have concluded.

The Customs easily accounted for the B. B. and C. I. Rly. "A" team by three goals to nil and thus strengthened their position further in the League. The Customs are fast falling into decay for their game has slowed down a great deal and I wonder how they will fare against a fast team? Abreo, the hero of many a great match has become too slow. Feroze—the brain of their attack—is but a shadow of what he was last year and before, Jagat Sing, is completely off his old form. Unless the Customs infuse new blood into the team, they cannot expect to dominate Bombay Hockey for long, much less that of India.

The B. B. and C. I. Rly. "A" team are making themselves more certain of relegation into the II Division. After being beaten by the Customs, they drew with the second string of the Lusis. "B". In the latter game, the Lusis. goalie played a heroic part and was mainly responsible for making the Railway share points.

A TRANSGRESSION OF RULES

I am sorry I have yet another harsh word to say against the Rly. They have transgressed a very common rule.

They have included in their "A" team for the last two matches, a player who has played in the II Division for the "B" team. This is definitely not allowed, and I wonder, what action, the authorities, viz., the B. P. H. A., will take in the matter. A similar transgression took place last season but it went undetected by the B. P. H. A. but now I, in the interest of hockey, bring it before them.

FAILURES OF TEAMS

The failure of teams to fulfil their engagements seems to be on the increase. The Havero S. C. is one team that has failed so often and the G.I.P. Stores seem to have caught the contagion.

The failure of the City Police 'A' to turn out against Y. M. C. A., I gather from the manager's letter in the "Sunday Standard" of 5th instant, was due to their having received no intimation. Have they not been given the fixture list? This is a matter to be looked into for the Police have never known to fail and the loss of two points will mean a great deal to the team since they are definitely in the running for final honours.

The G. I. P. Headquarters have themselves to blame for they mistook the date, so I was told by their captain. Unless the "Times" 'B' or B. E. S. T. beat the Cheshires, who are on top, the chances of the G. I. P. going up to the I Division are very remote.

The B. P. H. A. must take defaulting teams to task, if not the Bombay League is bound to become a farce.

THE INCIDENT AT THE PARSI GYMKHANA

A regrettable incident took place on the Parsi Gymkhana when the H. V. M. team were due to play the Transit Section.

The Parsi Gymkhana very generously gave the use of their ground for the completion of the League in time and teams were asked not to practise before the match at the Southern end of the ground. The H. V. M. seem to have disregarded both the notice and a personal appeal by one of the members of the Parsi Gymkhana. The result was a broken window pane and the match not allowed to take place. What about the rest of the games fixed on the Parsi Gymkhana? Will they be played?

A WORD TO UMPIRES

Umpires still continue to disappoint and the Secretary of the Umpires' Board is having a hard time of it and so is the Secretary of the B. P. H. A. Teams pay for their games and expect to have all arrangements complete for their games and failure of Umpires brings discredit to the Umpires' Board as well as the management. Will Umpires kindly pay heed?

THE OFF-SIDE RULE

I have so far dealt with some of the important rules and now I come to the one rule which matters most on the field which every Umpire should master, viz., the off-side rule.

A player must have three players of the defending side ahead of him when the ball is passed to him. if not he is off-side. A player can never be off-side in his own half. A player can never be off-side if the ball is ahead of him.

An Umpire must watch carefully for off-sides particularly when a team plays one-back.

A very common fault with Umpires is to pull up a player off-side, even though the game is in progress in one corner of the ground and the offending player is in another corner. Unless he is gaining a definite advantage by being in an off-side position or takes part in the game or if there is a likelihood of his taking part in the game, it is ridiculous to pull up the game and send the ball from one corner to the other.

To apply the off-side rule well, I advise Umpires to have a lot of practice and to watch good Umpires function.

The Greater Kanara

A Survey Of Periodicals In Relation To The Background Of Kanara's Life And Culture

Kanara is like an organ of the human body that has steadily undergone decline through both systematic malnutrition and local impaired vitality and can regain its normal condition of health and functional vigour when the proper balance is restored.

A VIEW-POINT

That is precisely what Dr. V. M. Kaikini sums up in his findings in the case summed up in his interesting article, "Social Problems of Kanara," in the Kanara Brotherhood Annual" (edited by R. K. Prabhu, 302-B, Vithalbhai Patel Road,, Bombay, 4, As. 12.). The view he takes of the sociological problems of the province, the analysis he offers of the situation on various levels and the conclusions he arrives at after a diagnostic examination differ essentially from those offered generally by persons who would appear to sidetrack the issue with their escapist slogans. The problems of Kanara are, as the doctor emphasises quite similar to, if not identical with, in most respects, the problems of other places and if any really effective solution for them is to be found, they must first be examined from a much more comprehensive view-point than is actually in evidence.

UNITY IN PROGRESS

Such a view-point is to be discerned in the strengthening of the consciousness of Kanara as a single sociological unit, a province with common and indivisible interests and a complete break-up of parasitical groupism. The greater Kanara could arise when all petty group-interes s are merged into a collective consciousness that regards the interests of the province as of supreme importance. If Kanara is a limb of a vital organism, its own structure is based on a principle of unity and co-ordination which can hardly be ignored in forming an adequate idea of the malaise that is responsible for the situation which Dr. Kaikini describes with such clarity, sincerity and insight. Nor is such a proposal incompatible with the necessity of conserving the individuality of the people of Kanara who contribute so much to the intrinsic wealth and tradition of culture of the province. On the contrary, a prosperous and more vigorous Kanara would be in a much more favourable position to preserve and continue the cultural integrity that drags to-day an existence of stagnation.

CULTURAL TRADITION

The movement, indeed, should aim at stimulating increased activity in the sphere of cultural life which suffers as much as any other from social conditions such as dam up the creative aesthetic impulse and energy if not entirely destroy them. The Annual under notice is itself an example in the process that all friends of Kanara would like to see quickened. The languages of Kanara and more especially the speech of the people in its variety as well as purity could not only live side by side but flourish in a manner that could bring about an inter-lingual understanding and energise creation, or at any rate a completer interpretation of

(Continued on page 36)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Wealthy Sunni businessman of Bombay, bachelor, handsome, 25, guaranteed character, highly educated, well-known family, father holding very high post, desires marrying. Alliance in Bombay preferred. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Write Box No. 9794, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart Telugu knowing young man must have passed school final on an attractive salary. Experience unnecessary. Apply Box No. 9806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Muslim Graduate Secretary for an Educational Trust. Experience of office routine and administration necessary. Apply stating qualifications and age to Box No. 9811, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let for Hindus rent moderate centrally situated, convenient upper and lower Blocks in Dharam Nivas' (Tukaram Build.), acc: airy well-lighted five rooms with verandah in front from 1st March. Apply 7th Block in the compound. (9807)

68. FLATS TO LET

5 Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" ground floor three side rooms flat Rs. 120 48 Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" three roomed flat Rs. 85. (9818)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute. Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (9802)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free. Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (9790)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted, influential and energetic agents for our quick selling Premium Bonds. A Novel Scheme. Good bargain, liberal terms. Apply, City Bank of Eastern India, Ltd., Aligarh. (9771)

SONG POEMS WANTED

Wanted original poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. K24, Toronto, Can.

DECCAN QUEEN

Not To Run From March To April 21

The G.I.P. Railway has decided, as a measure of economy, to discontinue running the Deccan Queen from March 1 till the end of April, as the traffic carried by the train during these months can be accommodated in the Poona Mail.

The Deccan Queen will resume running as at present in the first week of May, but in 1939 the train will not be run from January to April and during these months its traffic will again be borne by the Poona Mail.

Rail passengers between Bombay and Poona, desirous of a quick journey, are served by the Deccan Queen and the Poona Mail. The former has accommodation for first and second class passengers, while the Poona Mail carries also third class passengers. With the Deccan Queen running as a daily train, with but a small difference in timing from the Poona Mail in traversing the route, it was found that two trains covering the same route were not necessary to cope with the volume of the traffic. It was then decided to run the Deccan Queen as a week-end holiday train only and it was withdrawn from daily service from December 1, 1936.

The Deccan Queen as a week-end and holiday train was given a trial and it was found that this class of traffic could be carried by the Poona Mail in the first four months of the year. It was also found that on days the Deccan Queen ran during these months the Poona Mail went practically without first or second class passengers.

Public Notices

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA LTD.

With effect from Sunday, 13th February, the rates of admission to the Brabourne Stadium for the fifth Unofficial Test match between Lord Tennyson's Team and An-India XI will be reduced. The following will be the rates.

West Stand & North Stand (top) .. Rs. 1 2
North Stand (bottom) and East stand .. Rs. 0 9

For the Cricket Club of India Ltd.
S. BHATTACHARJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF JODHPUR POLICE

(From Our Correspondent)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

Sometimes back Mr. Ram Kunwar Singhal, a Congress worker of Beawar went to Jodhpur with his party of thirty men to receive and invite Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to attend Ajmer Merwara Political Conference when the latter was at Jodhpur on his way to Calcutta.

As soon as Mr. R. K. Singhal with the other members of his party reached the Jodhpur Aerodrome he was immediately served with a notice by the Jodhpur Government prohibiting him and his party from hoisting National Flag and making any sort of demonstration on the eve of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival. The Jodhpur Police also noted the numbers of all Tongawallas who brought Mr. Singhal and his party from the City to Aerodrome, Jodhpur.

MR. RAM KISHORE SINGHAL

(Continued from column 4.)

bay as Personal Assistant to Major-General Bradfield, then Surgeon General and now Director General of I.M.S.

Major Chopra soon after his arrival in Bombay started to overhaul and re-organise the administration of the Bombay Medical Department. As Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee Major Chopra has worked unremittingly and has established clinics at Surat, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum to fight this great white scourge. He is also responsible for framing the Pharmacy Act for Bombay Presidency which provides statutory regulation for the profession of compounders, pharmacists and chemists and the compounding of sale of drugs and medicines for which at present there is no means of supervision whatever. Major Chopra will leave Bombay on the 19th instant and join his new post from the 1st of April at Delhi.

MAJOR CHOPRA APPOINTED TO NEW POST

Popular Medical Officer Becomes Asst. Director Of I. M. S.

(From A Correspondent.)

The announcement of the appointment of Major A. N. Chopra, I.M.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.H., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, for the most responsible post of Assistant Director General of the Indian Medical Service, has been universally acclaimed as a well-merited elevation of an Indian Officer whose services have won encomiums from Government and people of this Presidency.

Barely two years ago Major Chopra took charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General at Bombay and by his enterprise, energy, innate modesty and sincerity has transformed its working to a high order of efficiency.

Major A. N. CHOPRA, I.M.S.

It does seem a very great pity that the services of this officer should be denied to this Presidency, more so, sooner after his absorption into the civil list, but undoubtedly what is Bombay's loss would be to the gain of the Director General's Department.

A great deal has been written and said about the Indianisation of the Medical Service and in fact vigorous protests have been made on the question of the inequality of the proposed ratio of European and Indian I.M.S. to be posted for service in the Bombay Presidency and it is to be hoped that the quota of Indian I.M.S. Officers will not be further depleted but that every effort will be made to avail of the earliest opportunity to requisition the services of such an able and tried officer as Major Chopra. He had been specially selected for his singular capacity to maintain discipline and regulate the more efficient working of the Department, by the then Minister of Health, and he has fully justified the hopes entertained of him.

As a token of the esteem and popularity he has won in this Presidency a general round of entertainments have been arranged for him on the eve of his departure to Simla.

HIS CAREER.

Major Chopra joined the I.M.S. in 1923 and served for three years in Mesopotamia. In 1926 he went to Shanghai with the Defence Force and then went to England to take the D.H.P. and D.T.M. On his return to India he was posted at Mhow and Nasirabad in charge of Brigade and District Laboratories and served as Special Recruiting Medical Officer at Ajmer and Delhi for three years. In 1934 he went again to England for the Senior Officers Course and on return was posted as Officer Commanding Indian Military Hospital at Mir Ali in Waziristan District. He was thence transferred to Bom-

(Continued in column 3.)

Strengthening Rome-Berlin Axis

Last Attempt To Settle Austro-German Differences

Urgent Meeting Between Hitler And Schuschnigg

VIENNA, Feb. 12.

An unexpected meeting has taken place between Herr Hitler and Dr. Von Schuschnigg at Bechtesgaden. Dr. Schuschnigg, who left Vienna secretly during the night, was accompanied by M. Guido Schmidt, the Foreign Minister. It is understood that the interview was brought about by Herr Von Papen in a last attempt to settle the Austro-German differences.

Signor Mussolini is also interested, according to political circles, which suggest that a new Austro-German Agreement would considerably strengthen the Rome-Berlin axis. London observers believe that Herr Hitler is anxious to survey the ground for an Austro-German rapprochement before the Reichstag meeting on February 20. Significance is attached to the fact that the invitation came from the German side.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PROFOUND REGRET AT NAVAL NOTE

Would Combine Efforts To Ensure Country's Safety

TOKIO, February 12.

A statement published with the Japanese reply on the Naval Note, declares that Japan would profoundly regret, if the Great Naval Powers should undertake more extensive Armament, thereby leaving Japan no alternative but to alter her own plans, in order to cope with the new development.

In such circumstances, says the Vice-Minister of Navy, the Japanese people would combine all their efforts to ensure the safety of their country.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

Giving Of Wanted Information Declined

TOKIO, Feb. 12.

The Japanese reply to the British Naval note, which has been published here to-night, declines to give the information requested, and declares that Japan is not concerned if Britain should exercise the right of escalation, but it repeats that Japan is ready at any time to enter into discussions which will give primary importance to a fair and quantative limitation.

ONE MORE REGRET!

The Japanese reply to the American protests expresses regret "for the unfortunate incidents" and stresses that further rigorous instructions have been dispatched to all concerned to respect the interests of third Powers in China as far as possible. It adds that compensation for the loss and damage is being settled on the spot. —Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND

LONDON, February 12.

In the Rugger International Match played at Dublin, England beat Ireland by 36 points to 14. —Reuter.

"ID" PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY

NAGPUR, February 11.

The Id celebrations passed off peacefully in the City.—A. P.

SOVIET MASS EXECUTIONS

64 Sentenced To Penal Servitude In Manchuria

TOKIO, Feb. 11.

An alleged Communist plot in Manchuria was revealed for the first time by the News that 482 were arrested between March and November of last year.

Eighty-five have hitherto been sentenced to death and 64 sentenced to penal servitude while 135 await trial.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MOVE TO END WAR IN CHINA

LONDON, February 12.

Eight hundred and fifty delegates were present at the two-day's International Congress Session in London, to consider the action to bring the war in China to an end. The Conference was organised by the International Peace Campaign, to consider the withdrawal of all aid from Japan by a boycott which would render her unable to continue the war, to consider help for China and collaboration between various countries to end the war and to reinforce the League of Nations.

The cosmopolitan delegation included Mr. Krishna Menon of India, who said that the President of the Indian National Congress had cabled to him instructing him to give unqualified support to the objects of the Conference.—Reuter.

Expenses Incurred Alleged To Be "Ultra Vires" Of "Special Powers"

SUIT THREATENED AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Assam Governor's "Incompetency": His Recall Urged

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, February 12.

The results are eagerly awaited, of the test case in process of being filed by Mr. Harendra Narain Chowdhury, Zamindar and Assembly Member, against Assam Government over granting of the expenses of the Divisional Commissioner's establishments at Gauhati and Silchar, by the Governor, during the Assembly Session in December.

ULTRA VIRES

In addressing the petition to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Chowdhury describes the Governor's exercise of Special Powers on this matter, unauthorised and illegal, hence "ultra vires" and that within two months from date, he would file a case in the court of the Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Chowdhury also requests the issue of an injunction restraining the Province of Assam from incurring further expenditure on account of the said Commissioner's Office.

It may be recalled, that in the First Session of the Assembly, it rejected the Ministry's demand for maintaining the Commissioners in Assam, but granted it for three months.

GOVERNOR'S SANCTION

Later, by a note to the Assembly, while in Session, in December, the Governor sanctioned the further supplementary demand for three months.

The case is likely to be started at Gauhati, for Rs. 5,001, for the purposes of jurisdiction.

DEPLETED TREASURY

The Budget Session commences on Tuesday. The Budget is likely to end in a deficit of rupees five lakhs, already fortold by a note from the Chief Minister. Government having reduced the Land Revenue by 33 per cent, the earnings from revenues have fallen. Expenses have increased, due amongst other things to the enhancing of the number of Ministers by one.

The Tezpur District Congress Working Committee Secretary informs me that the Committee has adopted a resolution criticising the Governor for indulging in acts done "ultra vires", by asking Sir Saadulla to form the Ministry anew, after his resignation, and has asked the Secretary of State for India to recall the Governor "who was incompetent to hold such a position under the Reforms."

HAIDERALI JOINING CONGRESS

Mr. Haiderali, the discarded Assam Minister, has announced his intention of joining the Congress Party with ten of his followers in the Assembly.

"C. R." Confined To Bed

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

From enquiries made regarding the health of the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar it is learnt that he is confined to bed and the condition remains unchanged. On medical advice, he is taking complete rest.—United Press.

REBELS CAPTURE 11,768 PRISONERS

ST. JEANDELUZ, Feb. 12.

According to a Saragossa message, during the recent rebel push in the region of Sierra Palomera rebels have captured 1,767 unwounded prisoners.

Five thousand bodies were buried and 3,000 wounded prisoners to be sent to hospital are awaiting removal.—Reuter.

Another Record For Territorial Recruitment

LONDON, Feb. 12.

January was another record month for territorials recruiting. 3,116 enlisting during the month. The total strength of the territorials army was 9,104 officers and 1,49,803 other ranks.

The fifty-first (Highland) and the forty-second (East Lancashire) divisions have further increased their lead as the best recruiting divisions of the territorials army.—Reuter.

ABRUPT END TO HAGENBECK'S CIRCUS

Peremptory Summons To Return To Germany

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 12.

Hagenbeck's Circus one of the biggest of its kind in the world, abruptly ended its season at Buenos Aires owing to a peremptory and unexpected summons to return to Germany.—Reuter.

HUQ MINISTRY DOOMED?

Congress To Form Coalition In Bengal

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, February 12.

The Political Correspondent of 'Independent', Nagpur, says the Congress High Command seems to have veered round to the view that coalition ministries may be formed in provinces where Congress has the largest single group in the legislature. The plan appears already, to have matured in Bengal and the Huq Ministry may well consider its days numbered.

CEYLON DEPUTY SPEAKER'S ACTION QUESTIONED

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Mr. J. A. De Rothschild on the 14th instant will ask Major Ormsby-Gore, whether his attention had been called to the resolution of the State Council of Ceylon that the "Times of Ceylon" should be penalised for criticising the Deputy Speaker of the Council for his conduct in the chair by deprived of all official statements and advertisements and by having its representatives excluded from the Chamber; whether the terms of that resolution were being carried out; and whether he has any statement to make on the position.—Reuter.

BOWLER'S DAY IN FIFTH TEST

Tennyson's XI All Out For 130

AMAR SINGH'S 5 WICKETS FOR 47

India 5 Down For 73

SCORES AT A GLANCE:

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	*130*
Indian XI (1st Innings) (for 5)	*73*

The position at the close of play on the opening day of the Fifth and the last unofficial Test match in Bombay—Tennyson's touring side all out for a small total of 130 and 5 Indian batsmen down for 73—stands in favour of neither side.

POOR ATTENDANCE

It was anticipated that Bombay Cricket enthusiasts would fill the stands at the Brabourne Stadium to see India making a bid for the "Test" honours after having won the last two 'Tests' so convincingly. This expectation did not materialise as there were barely 5,000 spectators at the start of the match on Saturday morning and the Hindus threatened boycott of the Stadium, in pursuance of the Hindu Gymkhana's dispute over the question of seats, had a lot to do with this state of affairs.

VISITORS' SMALL TOTAL

For the first time out of the five 'Tests', Lord Tennyson won the toss but his men failed to give a good account of their batting strength, the whole side being dismissed for a small total of 130, towards which the chief contributions were those of N. W. D. Yardley (31) with one "life" when he was dropped in the slips by Amar Nath, P. A. Gibb (21) and J. Hardstaff (20).

Amar Singh was, once again, the most successful Indian bowler and was responsible for returning 5 of Tennyson's batsmen for 47 runs, his closing analysis being:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
25.5	9	47	5

The remaining 5 wickets were shared by Mohd. Nissar, Amar Nath, Hazare and Amir Elahi, the former claiming 2 for 27 while the last three got 1 each.

BOWLERS' DAY

It was undoubtedly a bowlers' day and India also had a very poor start having lost 4 wickets for 34 at one stage.

Merchant (17) and Amar Singh (14), however, stayed the rot and successfully played out time. Amar Singh for once adopted the role of a steady batsman and although he hit three times to the boundary, every one of them was a good and clean stroke along the carpet. Pope and Wellard shared the bowling honours, the former got 3 for 25 while the latter captured 2 for 39.

THE TEAMS

TENNYSON'S TEAM	INDIA XI
Lord Tennyson (Captain)	V. M. Merchant (Captain)
N. W. D. Yardley	Mohd. Nissar
P. A. Gibb	L. Amar Singh
J. Langridge	L. Amar Nath
T. S. Worthington	Vinoo Mankad
J. H. Parks	Mushtaq Ali
J. Hardstaff	K. S. Ranvirsingh
G. H. Pope	D. D. Hindlekar
T. P. B. Smith	V. S. Hazare
W. J. Edrich	Amir Elahi
A. W. Wellard	D. R. Havewalla
N. McCorkell (12th man).	S. Bannerjee (12th man).

Lord Tennyson told the coin correctly and sent in Parks and Edrich to open the English innings punctually at 11 A. M. Merchant started with a double fast attack bringing on Amarsingh and Mohd Nissar, the former allowing only one run in the first over of the day, while Nissar also gave one run in his opening over. Parks took 4 runs off Amarsingh, sending him to the leg for 2 and then cutting him for another 2. Nissar sent down a maiden over and Amar Singh followed suit at the other end.

Edrich broke his duck by taking a two off Nissar. Parks took a single off Amar Singh, which brought Edrich opposite the Jamnagar bowler. Edrich's career was cut short here when he was caught by Merchant at short-leg off Amar Singh, the English side thus losing the first wicket cheaply, (9-1-2).

J. Hardstaff joined Parks and with a single from the latter's bat the first decade was telegraphed after the play had been in progress for 24 minutes.

The Indian bowlers were keeping up good length and the batsmen were playing cautious Cricket.

FIRST CHANGE.

At 13 Merchant made the first change in his attack putting on Amarnath in place of Nissar from the Club House end. The Patiala bowler sent down a maiden over to Parks.

The change bore immediate fruit as Amar Nath sent Parks back to the pavilion in his second over, the Sussex batsman being caught by Vinoo Mankad at short-leg, when the English total stood at unlucky 13, (13-2-8).

N. W. D. Yardly came in next. Hardstaff hit the first four of the day when he straight drove Amar Singh to the far screen. With a single by Yardley off Amar Nath 20 was reached in 50 minutes—very slow scoring indeed.

YARDLEY DROPPED

At this total Amar Nath dropped Yardley in the slips. Amar Singh was the bowler to suffer. Runs were coming in mostly singles and at 25 Nissar returned to attack, while Hazare replaced Amar Singh at the opposite end, Hardstaff drove the Indore bowler for a two and 30 was signalled at 6 minutes past 12 O'Clock.

The rate of scoring continued to be slow and Hardstaff sneaking a single off Hazare sent up 40. Hazare was taken off after 3 overs and Amar Singh was brought back to bowl again from his original end. The Jamnagar bowler met with immediate success as with his first ball he dismissed Hardstaff, who was caught by Merchant at short-leg after he had made 20 runs. Incidentally all the three Tennyson's men out were caught at the same field. Hardstaff batted well for his 20, which occupied him for 65 minutes, (41-3-20.)

J. Langridge came in to join Yardley and at the same total Merchant put on Amir Elahi replacing Nissar from the Club House end. The Indian bowlers continued to have the upper hand and Amar Singh was responsible for sending Langridge back to the Club House, the Sussex batsman being out L. B. W. (49-4-5.)

AMAR SINGH'S SUCCESS.

Amar Singh was doing very well with the leather to-day, his analysis at this stage being:—

O	M	R	W
14	5	20	3

T. S. Worthington was the next man in and with a single from his bat the tourists reached their 50. The innings had now lasted for 96 minutes. After a couple of singles, Worthington played Amar-Singh for a 2 to leg and raised the total to 60. Yardley sent Amir Elahi to the Students' Stand to reach his individual 20, while playing the same bowler to the leg for 2 sent up 70.

At 71 Vinoo Mankad took over the Club House end from Amir Elahi to bowl one over before the lunch interval, when the tourists had made 73 for the loss of 4 wickets, Yardley and Worthington being together with 24 and 10 respectively.

Worthington and Yardley continued their innings after the break for lunch, the former facing Amar Singh's maiden over. Nissar took the ball from the Club House end and Worthington was out on his second ball—caught by Vinoo Mankad at short-leg. Nissar had been bowling very well this morning, taking an effective swing-in off the ball and this gave him his first victim. Worthington was the fourth man caught at short-leg, (74-5-10). 80 was telegraphed when Yardley sent Amar Singh to the stands and reached his individual 30.

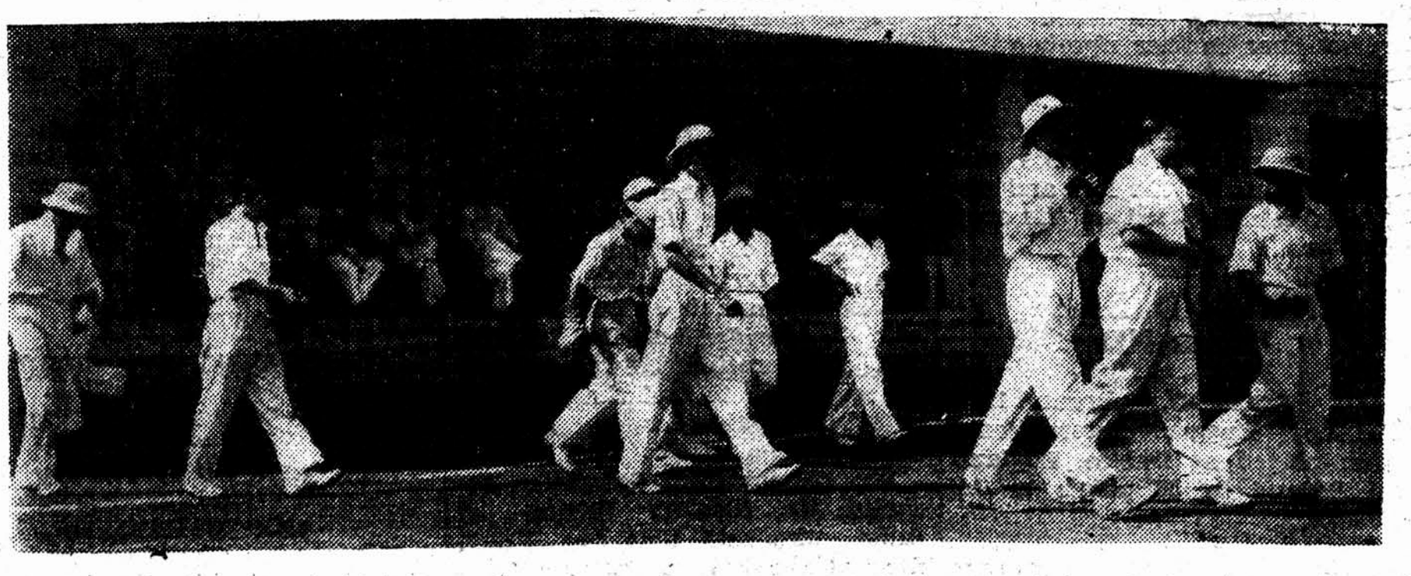
Things continued to go wrong for Tennyson's team and with his first ball of the fourth over after lunch Nissar clean bowled Yardley when the outgoing batsman had scored 31 after occupying the crease for 105 minutes, (81—6—31).

G. H. Pope in joining Gibb announced his arrival with a

(Continued on page 21.)

PARKS AND EDRICH, TENNYSON'S OPENING PAIR, COMING OUT TO BAT.

Amar Singh, who captured 5 wickets for 47 runs.



MERCHANT TAKING OUT HIS TEAM TO FIELD.

2,500 Volunteers Will Line Up Procession Route

Choice Bullocks To Draw Presidential Chariot

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 12.

OVER 2,500 MEN AND WOMEN VOLUNTEERS WILL LINE UP THE ROUTE TO VITHALNAGAR WHEN MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT-ELECT, ARRIVES HERE TO-MORROW EVENING.

Mr. Bose arrives by the Kathiawar express and arrangements have been made to detain the train at Udhana, one station nearer to Bombay from Surat at 1-50 p.m. an advance party consisting of Harivadhan Thakore G.O.C. of the volunteers with a company of volunteers and Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, General Secretary of the Reception Committee will receive Mr. Bose at Udhana. A special train to convey the President-elect and party to Bardoli reaching there at 3/26 p.m

At the Bardoli station Mr Bose will be received by Darbar Gopaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee. From the station the party will drive to Swaraj Ashram where Mr. Bose will rest for half an hour

En route to Haripura, the President-elect will be accorded reception in four villages by the villagers. From Haripura he will be taken in procession in a special chariot.

The Reception Committee has taken great care in the selection of bullocks for drawing the chariot.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others will receive the President-elect at Vithalnagar. The procession will be preceded by a chosen number of volunteers and a band party. The public will not be allowed to join the procession but will have to line up on either sides. The procession will terminate at "Sardar Durwaja" the entrance gate to Vithalnagar

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Bombay and Dr. Jivraj Mehta arrived here this morning. They will examine Gandhiji this afternoon.

The East African Indian National Congress delegation has also arrived. They will be seeing Gandhiji to-morrow to acquaint him with the situation of Indians in East Africa.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. Gilder inspected the hospital and other sanitary arrangements.

Besides a number of nurses there are five doctors always on duty. One Ayurvedic section has also been opened.—A. P.

GANDHIJI EXAMINES ALL ARRANGEMENTS

Goes Around Vithalnagar Every Morning And Evening

HARIPURA, Feb. 12.

Since his arrival here, Mahatma Gandhi is taking keen interest in every detail of the vast arrangements made for the delegates and visitors and the success of different functions. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is in constant touch with him and Gandhiji is occasionally going out both in the morning and in the evening personally to inspect the work of the departments and satisfy himself about their efficiency

He has visited so far the Gosala, the sanitary department, the hospital and the kitchen and will see the volunteers' camp this evening. He visited the Exhibition once more this morning. As the inspirer and inaugurater of this new orientation of India's great National assembly, he has a word of hope and cheer for all.

Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi is visiting every worker's camp and making detailed enquiries about the work being done by the lady workers and also about their health and comforts.—United Press Congress Special.

NEW CABINET DEFINES POLICY

Just Re-examination Of All Citizenships Assured By Rumanian Govt.

BUCHAREST: February 12.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE A STATEMENT THAT THEY WOULD REVIVE THE CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO RESPOND TO THE NECESSITIES OF THE MOMENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE HATRED AND STRIFE BETWEEN THE NUMEROUS POLITICAL PARTIES.

FURTHER THEY WOULD ALSO MAKE A JUST RE-EXAMINATION OF ALL CITIZENSHIPS GRANTED AFTER THE WAR AND ORGANISE THE DEPARTURE OF ALL FOREIGN ELEMENTS FALLING INTO THE ILLEGAL CLASS.

Rumania would co-operate with other countries, the Government declare, with large Jewish populations in order to discover new homes for them and also to maintain peace with all its neighbours and keep its frontiers intact.

The statement concludes that the motto of the Government is: "KING AND COUNTRY."—Reuter.

ROTTEN ROW BEATEN

ALTCAR, February 11.

Coursing the Waterloo Cup final, H. C. Pilkingston's "Perambulator" beat Rowland Rank's "Rotten Row". Betting was eleven to eight on "Perambulator", who was forty to one at long odds. "Rotten-Row" was the winner last year and runner-up the year before. He was eight to one at long odds.—Reuter's Special.

BEATY MEETS WITH GRAVE ACCIDENT

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Earl Beaty received severe injuries to his back when his horse fell heavily at a fence while hunting with the Quorn. Earl Beaty has been taken to the Melton-Mowbray Hospital.

His condition is stated to be grave.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT HISSAR

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A Hindu-Muslim riot occurred yesterday at Hissar, about a hundred miles from Delhi, resulting in two Hindus and one Muslim killed and two Hindus and two Muslims seriously injured.

The cause of the riot was cow-slaughter by Muslims on Id day.—A. P.

Names Of Victims Killed

LAHORE, February 12.

In the Hissar riots, the name of the Hindus killed are Ramsingh, Second Master of the Government High School and Beharilal Mahajan. A number of arrests have been made. Shops in the city are closed since yesterday.

The Hindu version of the trouble is that Muslims took out a cow in procession against the decision reached at a representative meeting of Hindus and Muslims, whereat officials, were present, and slaughtered the cow in the open place instead of a private place as agreed. Several Lathi charges were made by the police in order to disperse the crowds. The situation is now normal.

DETAILS GATHERED BY GOVT.

At the request of the "Associated Press" the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government obtained the following details of the Hissar communal riot:—

An agreement between Hindus and Muslims was reached at 2 o'clock on the morning of 11th February. The agreement was to the effect that in one particular Mohalla there will be no cow-killing in private houses, but it will be done in a particular place away from the portion of the Mohalla inhabited by Hindus. The police enforced this agreement.

Rioting broke out in different parts of the town, and in one place two mobs armed with lathies exchanged brickbats. The police did not resort to firing, but dispersed the crowd by lathi charges.

As a result of rioting one Muslim and two Hindus died, while three persons are now lying in hospital The town is now quiet and the situation is well under control.

Police reinforcements have arrived from adjoining towns.—A.P.

Within 3 Hours

HUSBAND ARRESTED, CHARGED & FINED

Within three hours of his arrest Henry Collier, 30, mechanic, of Haskard-road, Dagenham, appeared before the Stratford Bench and was fined £5 for insulting behaviour.

A 19-year-old girl related how she was on her way to work at six o'clock in the morning when Collier confronted her in Heathway, Dagenham. As she had had the same unpleasant experience on more than six occasions by the man near the same spot, she complained to the police.

Next morning an incident again occurred, and when she screamed detectives rushed from hiding and arrested Collier.

The man emphatically denied the allegations, but he was convicted as stated.

(Continued from Col 4)

each evening until Tuesday of this week, so that everyone should make a point of seeing it for themselves. Captain St. Barbe the pilot, is a member of the Organization belonging to Major Savage of England, who after years of work, perfected and patented this ingenious method of writing in the sky.

NOVEL METHOD OF ADVERTISING

Bombayites Witness Strange Scene In Heavens

Sky-writing is one of the wonders of the world. At 5-30 p.m. on Saturday about two miles high up in the sky a stream of thick smoke proved an interesting sight and object of wonder and curiosity for thousands of persons who were gazing at it, when it went circling round and round like a huge white snake slithering. It was so high that one could hardly see the aeroplane a mere speck in the wide sky moving about with loops and turns leaving thick stream of white smoke distinctly visible behind it. No one could imagine till the whole round was completed that the circling stream of smoke was no other than the tall letters that are two thirds of a mile from top to bottom and the whole message when completed stretched across two miles of sky. It is really a skilful art which needs long practice before the message can be written at all. The airman loops and turns and sees it from behind his plane travelling at a fast speed. The message was an advertisement of "Pears Soap."

ADVERTISING WITH VENGEANCE

So, this is advertising with a vengeance! If the manufacturers or their agents of thousand and one things will copy this unique method of advertising, one shudders to think of the condition of the sky,—specially if manufacturers of "tonics" which flood the Indian markets and who are the biggest advertisers of newspapers take into their head to take to this sort of propaganda. Heaven forbid—to save the heavens from disfigurement.

One wonders if there is any authority to grant licence for such sky writing.

WRITING IN THE SKY

New Thrill For Bombay

We are requested to publish the following:—

To some people, writing on paper is difficult enough, but on Saturday Bombay witnessed the spectacle of writing in the sky. In the late afternoon a small Aeroplane rose from Juhu aerodrome and after reaching a great height over the city proceeded to write out huge letters across the sky to form the words "Pears' Soap." Here indeed, is something new for Bombay, advertising in the sky, with words which could be seen for a distance of 20 miles at least.

Sky-writing is one of the wonders of the world.

Two miles high—so high that you scarcely see the aeroplane at all—the airman loops and turns leaving the stream of thick smoke behind him to mark his path. The tall letters are two-thirds of a mile from top to bottom, and the whole message when completed stretches across two miles of sky. It needs months of practice before the message can be written at all. The airman sees it from behind, his plane travelling at a hundred and forty miles an hour.

All Bombay seemed to turn out to watch this amazing sight and crowds could be seen watching breathlessly the spelling out of each letter P-E-A-R-S S-O-A-P until the completed words stood out bold and clear in the evening sky.

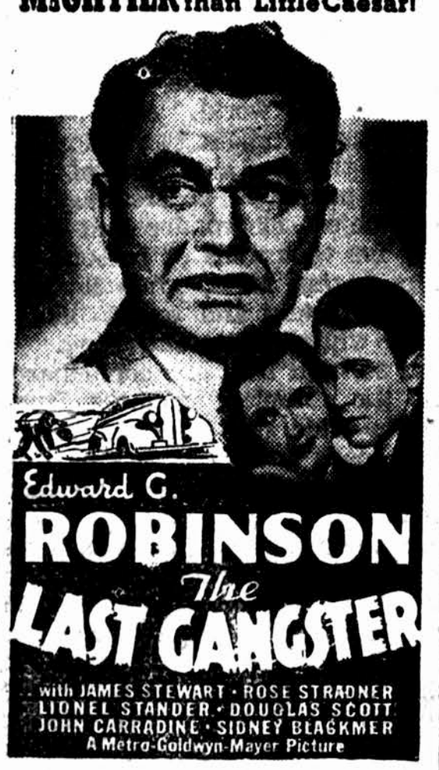
The manufacturers of Pears Soap have brought to India a special aeroplane and pilot to carry out this amazing form of advertising and we understand that writings will be carried out

(Continued in Col. 3)

WELLINGTON

Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

BIGGER than "The Big House"...
MIGHTIER than "Little Caesar!"



Plans Open—'Phone 22666.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

"TARZAN The APE MAN"

with

JOHNNIE WEISMULLER & MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

UNFORGETTABLE

Story—

UNFORGETTABLE

Performances—

BARUA & KANAN

in

"MUKTI"

NEW THEATRES' Aromatic Romance!

Produced and Directed by: **P. C. BARUA**

5th WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2-30 p. m.

LAMINGTON

Talkies . . . Lamington Road.

6th

Successful Week

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S

CHANDRARAO MORE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Three Shows Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

Sat., Sun. Matinees at 2-30 p. m.

19th WEEK!

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Sat., Sun., Hol., 2 p. m.

WED., SPECIAL MATINEE FOR LADIES: 1-30 P.M.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

HINDI . . . "Duniya-na-Mane?"

KRISHNA TALKIES, Charni Rd.

2-1|2 HOURS' FEAST OF ART— at Usual Prices!

World's Wonder-Dancers,

Devi DJA

and Her Company of BALINESE & JAVANESE ARTISTES

Daily: 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Sunday' Holidays 3-30 p.m.

PLAZA

TALKIES: ..... :DADAR

16th WEEK

To-day's Shows Nos.—
349—350—351—352

The picture that you will love to see over and over again

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Jeevan Prabhat

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

---

3 Shows:—5-30; 8; 10-30

Matinee To-day: 2-45

6th ZENANA SHOW
THURSDAY
17-2-38
at 1-30

MINERVA TALKIES

COMING SOON

NIRMALA

ANOTHER GREAT SOCIAL HIT OF BOMBAY TALKIES.

Starring:

DEVIKA RANI

See the Most Thrilling Ultra Modern Romance of A 'Varsity-Girl!

GLORIOUS 'SUCCESS OVERNIGHT!

"FULL-HOUSES" ...

GREET THE ALL-INDIA PREMIERE YESTERDAY !
The First INDIAN Picture on PATHE Screen!

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

A 'ROYAL' SUPER RELEASE in HINDI.

It is a THRILL of a LIFE-TIME! studded with Superb Romance, Devil-May-Care Thrills and Adventures, Songs and Dances!

Featuring: LEELA CHITNIS, B.A., the Society-Lady and a STAR Cast with AZURIE, KOKILA, EFFENDI, KOKILA, GOPE, OMKAR.

PATHE

The Most Up-to-Date and Finest Theatre in Bombay.

Daily: 3, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10.
'Phone 41561 or Roses.
See the best picture in town!

"GALLANT AS A GORILLA"

Well might you laugh at that expression.

But your laughter will vanish when you see the great good feats of—

MEHROO

the RANJIT GORILLA, with

LIMO

the RANJIT WONDER-DOG, in

The Nightingale

(BAN-KI-CHIDIYA)

A JAYANT DESAI MASTER-THRILLER

3rd Week of Thrill in Every foot!

***Starring*:—**

MADHURI
E. BILLIMORIA
ISHWARLAL, CHARLIE, GHORY, DIXIT, RAM APTE

THE WEST END

TALKIES .... LAMINGTON RD.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 2-30 p.m.

Special Concession For Congress

ON

WOOLLEN OVER COATS, BLANKETS and RUGS
HOLDALS and LEATHER SUIT CASES

K. C. Marrott

INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATER PROOFS:

DEPOT: HATTIA BUILDING, 207, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 13, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 12, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 11, 1307
Hightide: 10-45 23-27
Lowtide: 5-02 16-55
Sunrise: 7h 9m
Sunset: 6h 37m

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule'Plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 for Kathiawar.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

The 13th annual general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held in the Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

Swami Gunateetananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will give a discourse on Dnyneshwari at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY

The Band of 3rd Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry will play a programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand today (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

CHARITY SHOW IN AID OF SYNAGOGUE

In aid of the "Magen Hassidim" Synagogue, Building Fund, "Jeevan Prabhat" will be shown to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Central Talkies, Girgaum, Bombay.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

The extraordinary general meeting of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vidyalaya Bhuvan, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 7.

PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Philosophical Association of the Royal Institute of Science there will be a public lecture on the work of the late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Professors G. R. Paranjpe and F. R. Bharucha will speak. Principal G. Palacios of St. Xavier's College will preside.

The lecture is open to the public

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Hony. Secretary, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, writes:—

"The resolution passed by the Sarafi Joint Committee for giving preference to the English date system was strongly opposed by our representatives in the meeting held in the hall of Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, as it went against the resolution passed by our Committee.

"Since the Marwadi community has been carrying on its business from times immemorial on Miti System and since the date system is inconvenient to our members we are not at all agreed to this resolution of the Sarafi Joint Committee."

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Submarine D 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. today at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"You're a Sweetheart". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Gentleman Daku". Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tovarich." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gangster". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Gandhism has done more harm than good to India". Proposer: S. Rangnekar. Opposer: Mohammad Yunus.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture on "Universality of Buddhism" in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Three Voices: of flesh, of conscience, of soul", will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

VISHWESHWAR TEMPLE

The annual Mahotsava of Shri Kashi Vishweshwar Temple at Gopi Talao, Matunga, of the Dadoba Jagannath Religious Trust will be celebrated to-morrow (Monday) when there will be Hari Kirtan at night between 8-30 to 10-30 p.m.

FILM SHOW FOR MILL OPERATIVES

With the co-operation of "The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association", the "Welfare" Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., has arranged an exhibition of films for the benefit of the operatives of the Meyer Sassoon Mill (Fergusson Road) to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mill Compound.

The programme consists of a Feature Film, Short Comic Films, Gramophone and other music and lasts for about 2 hours.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Sri Venkateswara Perumal of Fanaswadi will arrive at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, G. I. P. Matunga, at 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday) and thereafter there will be a procession through the main streets of Matunga and Hindu Colony.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. Y. K. Pradhan and Dr. Segal will give a discourse on "The Moon and her effects on the World" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

PREPARING FOR GENERAL STRIKE?

Textile Workers' Rally To Be Held To-day

The General Secretary, Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will hold a mass rally of Textile Workers to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to demand the early publication of the report of Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, and to ask the Workers to be in readiness for a general strike if need be, to enroll members of the Union and also to collect strike fund.

The rally will also demand adult Franchise and repeal of repressive Laws, particularly the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A sycle procession will be taken out from the B. G. K. U. at 8 a.m. and Red Flag hoisting will take place on Kamgar Maidan at 5 p.m. Loud speakers are installed.

PUBLIC CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of 'Sangit Niketan' School of Indian Music 'Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya', 'Vyas Sangit Vidyalaya'. 'Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya', 'Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya', 'Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya' will be held at Sangit Niketan Hall, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay 4, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to mourn the loss caused by the sad and untimely death of Pandit Narayanrao Khare of Sabarmati Ashram. Pandit Omkarnath will preside.

BHARAT EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Bharat Education Society will celebrate to-day (Sunday) the first social gathering of all the schools conducted by the Society, in the pavilion erected for the purpose in the premises of the school at Lal Baug under the presidentship of Mr S. K. Patil M.L.A. Secretary, B. P. C. C. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) All the students past and present and the sympathisers of the Society are requested to attend.

NINTH BHATIA SPORTS

Under the auspices of Bhatia Volunteer Corps, the Ninth Sports Gathering and prize distribution ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cooperage ground near Churchgate Bandstand. Sjt. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau will preside and give away the prizes.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 33rd lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union will be held on Tuesday the 15th February at 6-15 p.m. at Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, to consider the following subjects:

1. To consider what steps should be taken in view of the fact that no reply has yet been received from the Premier to our representation.

II. To protest against the action of Government in appointing members from clerical staff to the Technical Establishment of the Government Central Press on high responsible posts such as Assistant Manager disregarding the repeated resolutions passed by the Union.

III. To consider the fact that some work from the Government Central Press has been sent to the Yeraveda Prison Press despite the fact that the work as our Press is not sufficient.

GULABBAI GUJARATI GIRLS' SCHOOL

A meeting of the residents of Kalbadevi locality ex-students and well-wishers of the above school was held at the residence of Seth Harjiwan Valji at 8-30 a.m. on 9th instant under the presidentship of Seth Karsondas Vasanji Khimji to consider and make arrangements to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the School which completes the record period of 60 years on March 24, when several well-wishers were present.

The meeting decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the school in a befitting manner and appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements and the function a success with Seth Karsondas Vasanji Khimji as the president.

RENT BILL AND TENANTS' WEEK

Meetings To Be Held All Over City

The General Secretary, the Bombay Tenants' Association, writes as follows:—

At the monthly meeting of the Managing Board, held on Saturday 12th instant, in the "D" Ward Office, (Sonan Building, Girgaum), of the Bombay Tenants' Association, it was decided to hold meetings throughout the city in the several Wards, to support Mr. S. C. Joshi's Rent Bill which is expected to come for the first reading in the Bombay Council, in the first week of March.

It was also resolved to observe a Tenants' Week from Sunday 20th February to Sunday 27th February during which meetings will be held in the different parts of the City, members will be enlisted and signatures on the Memorial to be submitted to the President of the Council, will be taken.

MAMMOTH MEETING

The Tenants' Week will terminate with the holding of a mammoth meeting on the Chawpati Sea-Sands, at which well-known speakers of Bombay will address in support of the Rent Bill.

A special cinema show is also proposed to be arranged during the said week in aid of the Association's activities, of which the tenants are expected to take full advantages.

Id At Nasik And Deolali

(From A Correspondent)
NASIK, February 12.

As per suggestions of Nasik Kazi and Khatib, the majority of City Mussalmans offered "Id" prayers at Idgah, to-day. Still a large number, not believing in their word, followed the country-wide decision, and observed "Id" in Nasik Road, City, and Deolali Mosques yesterday.

THE SANITARY ENGINEERING & PLUMBING STUDENTS' ASSN

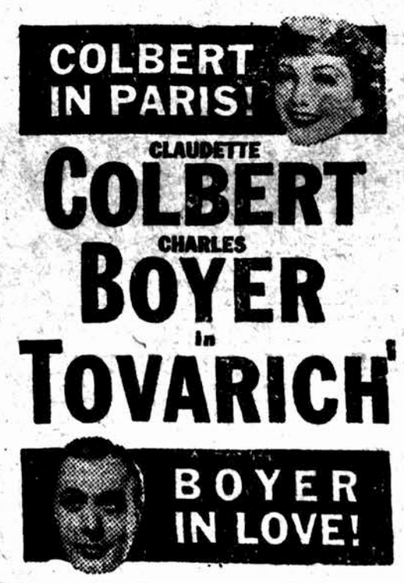
The fourth annual social gathering of Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing Students' Association of the V. J. Technical Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute. Mr. S. B. Tyabji, A.M.I. C.E., M.I.E., will preside. All the past and present students of the Sanitary Department are invited.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY, KALYAN

The tenth annual general body meeting of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, will be held at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Association premises, when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi the president of the Association will unveil the photo of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa in the Association. The programme includes staging of a part of drama from "Ramadas" in Telugu

In the night at 9 p.m. there will be a public meeting just opposite the Association under the ausnices of the above Association when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurthi, M.A., Professor in Wilson College, Bombay, will deliver a public lecture on "Federation". Mr. S. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.E., Vice-President of the Association will preside.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



FEDERATION AND HYDERABAD LABOUR

Plea For Reservation Of A Seat In Federal Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail.)

"In case the Nizam's Government decide upon entering into Federal relations with the rest of India under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, this Union strongly feels that at least one seat for organised labour out of the several seats reserved for representation of this State in the Federal Assembly is necessary and may be based on direct election," says a memorandum submitted by the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Union.

Dealing with the terms of reference of a Special Committee appointed in pursuance of the Nizam's commands, the memorandum does not desire to enter into much details as regards the powers of a representative legislature that may be contemplated and also in respect of the proportions to be agreed to in giving representation to different interests. However, the memorandum adds that according to the spirit of the times and necessities of the local situation, the Premier State should not, as already expressed by Sir Akber Hydari, President of the Executive Council, be a victim to a policy of splendid isolation and lag behind.

"If the principle of an elected legislature is agreed to, continues the memorandum, the question that would assume importance would be one relating to the form and content of the franchise on which the elected element is to be represented in the legislature. The Railway Employees' Union respectfully submits that two per cent. of the seats in the Legislature should be reserved for representation of Labour in Organised Industries as a whole divided into (a) organised labour in railways (b) non-railway factory labour (un-organised) and (c) mine workers (unorganised). In the House of about 150 members provision for at least three seats to represent the above three distinct respective elements is necessary.

BRITISH INDIA EXAMPLE.

"In British India, where organised labour has been in existence for fairly over a long period, the practice has been to enfranchise only members of Trade Unions of recognising standing concerned. The same method may be applied in this State and as Railway labour is the only one organised, the franchise for representation of Railway Labour should consist of members of the Railway Union, which is duly registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926, as in British India. In such a case, the constituency will be of fairly manageable size and no difficulty can be experienced either in preparing electoral rolls or making other electoral arrangements.

"If reservation of seats is made in the reformed legislature in Hyderabad, for land-holders, zamindars, Chamber of Commerce, equal number of workers' representatives should be given separate representation in the Legislature. In short, Labour should secure representation by no means inferior to that of Employers.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

"The Employees' Union, concludes the memorandum, is of opinion that in addition to special representation in the Legislature, the constitution of an Economic Advisory Council is necessary. The Royal Commission on Labour in India in chapter (25) of their Report made a strong recommendation in favour of creation of a machinery of a 'quasi' legislative character in which Government representatives. Employers and the Employees are equally represented to deal with economic questions pertaining to the State, to make recommendations in respect of labour legislation to review the working of the State measures for promotion of industries and labour and similar cognate matters.

"In this body, a wider representation than is possible in the Legislature would be rendered practicable and this Union requests that the Government (of H.E.H. the Nizam) may be pleased to expedite the introduction of an Economic Council with the least possible delay as an additional equipment whereby the 'Government may be placed in continuous possession of the industrial and economic needs and desires' of its Subjects."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona East Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 p.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery.
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m.
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery.
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Wednesday	8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7.15

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Arirval. H.M.
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35
Friday	11-35

COTTON BUYERS' ASSOCIATION

Not Confined To Narrow Channel Of Particular Interest, Says Acting President

The First Annual General Meeting of members of the Cotton Buyers' Association was held on Wednesday, the 9th February, in the Rooms of the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The meeting adopted the statement of Income and Expenditure of the Association for the year 1937 and the Committee's Annual Report. It also adopted amendments to certain Rules and Regulations of the Association.

The Ag. President of the Association, Mr. J. Vonesch, in the absence of the President Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., in moving the adoption of the statement of Income and Expenditure of the Association and the Committee's Annual Report made a long speech.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

He said that the main objects of the Association are the guarding of the interests of their trade and the improvement of trading conditions both in the Ready and the Futures Markets.

The probability of important and far reaching changes in the control of the Bombay Futures Market enhanced the necessity of having the organisation representing the interests of Exporters and Consumers of actual cotton who have a very large stake in the Cotton Trade of India. These interests should not go by default for want of an organisation amongst themselves. Continuing he said that though, they are to-day just a year old, he felt that they are for the present sufficiently well organised under the Association, to make their presence felt in the trade.

NO NARROW VIEW.

He pointed out that the Association had always before it the ideal of the broader interests of the trade as a whole, and has not confined itself to the narrow channel of its own particular interests. He held that it is their earnest endeavour to work in collaboration with the East India Cotton Association and to assist them by contributing their share to the improvement of the Cotton Marketing in Bombay.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

He stated that they on their part, are anxious to offer such assistance as they can, both to the Government and to the East India Cotton Association, in assisting the trade to arrive at an acceptable basis on which unitary control could be granted. If this is achieved, the association shall consider its time and energy well spent.

He very much regretted the absence of their first President of the Association, Sir Joseph Kay due to illness.

Presiding over the Dohad-Jhalod Districts Kisan Conference held here to-day, Swami Sahajanand Saraswathi asserted that their aim was only to strengthen the Congress.

A GORGEOUS IDEA,
—MAGNIFICENTLY DIRECTED:
—BRILLIANTLY PORTRAYED!
NEW THEATRES'
MIGHTY CREATION
of
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EMOTION:
SPECTACLE
'Vidyapati'
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PAHARI SANYAL,
KANANBALA,
K. C. DEY, CHHAYADEVI,
PRITHVIRAJ, LEELA DESAI,
MD. ISAQ.
A THRILL
IN EVERY FOOT OF
CELLULOID
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Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 2-30 p.m.
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DADAR
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PRIZE WINNING COLUMBIA
PICTURE:
"Mr. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
STARRING:—
GARY COOPER
JEAN ARTHUR and many Others
A Romance of a MILLIONAIRE
whom they considered CRAZY
See—Republic's Serial of 26 parts
UNDERSEA KINGDOM
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW
At 10-30 A.M.

Indians Fare No Better Than Visitors

(Continued from page 16.)

four off Nissar and facing Amar Singh in the next over the latter batsman increased the total to 90 with a straight drive to the boundary. Pope hit Nissar to the Parsi Gymkhana stands. This levity was cut short when Nissar beat him with the next two deliveries. He treated the bowling with respect thereafter.

The century came at 2-40 p.m. This had taken Tennyson's men 160 minutes. Things moved faster now and runs were put on the book at shorter intervals.

Amir Elahi was given the ball at 106. Four leg byes put the tourist at 110. Hazare took over from Amar Singh at the drive end and with his first ball ended Pope's career, a throw down that swung in taking the batsman's balls. The leaving player had given his side 16, (112-7). S. W. Wellard's entry was the signal for the field to spread out. He snicked the first ball he received from Hazare through the slips to the Club House screen. His stay at wicket was not much longer a single had brought him against Amir Elahi. He skied his second ball, to give Amar Nath a high catch, which was accepted (117-8-5).

Lord Tennyson joined Gibb at the eighth fall. The latter took two fours off Amir Elahi before his over ended.

Amar Singh was brought on for Tennyson's benefit. Merchant did right, as the first ball the batting sides skipper received was cocked up and Vinoo Mankad was credited with a catch, which sent Tennyson back with a duck (125-9-0). The stands were in high glee as India's bowlers were on top and the prospect of wining the fifth Test and the rubber were nice.

T. P. B. Smith filled the vacancy. Amar Singh was troubling Gibb and eventually had him out for obstruction, which ended the visitors innings at the low score of 130. Gibb had played a pains taking and careful innings for his 21. Smith was not out with 4.

At 3-20 p.m. Tennyson's men took the field Merchant sending in Mushtaq Ali and D. D. Hindlekar. The former was the first to strike to face the bowling of Wellard, who operated from the Marine Drive end. After 2 singles had been scored Wellard had Mushtaq in difficulties. The Indore batsman, however, sneaked a single through the slips to come up against Pope. A nice single-handed catch by Wellard at square-leg off Pope's first ball saw the end of one of India's hopes, Mushtaq Ali, (3—1—2)

Vinoo Mankad came in next. He was not at home facing Pope's fast deliveries, the length and direction of which were well controlled. Wellard bowled a maiden over to Hindlekar. India's advantage in dismissing the tourists for a small total was soon losing its value, as Pope with the second ball of his second over completely beat Vinoo Mankad's defence dislodging his off-stump, (3-2-0).

L. Amar Nath was sent in at the second fall. He scored the first boundary of the innings when he glanced Wellard to leg. Another single off the same bowler gave India their first decade. An incident followed, a delivery of Pope's to some appeared to have been ridge threw himself full length in gully, which was held. The batsman indicated that the ball had gone off the upper portion of his arm, the umpire holding it no catch. The very next ball was sent high through the slips. Langridge threw himself full length in an effort to bring off a catch. In this he failed. He, evidently, hurt himself as he returned to the Club House and McCorkell deputised for him. Langridge was not absent for long. A forceful drive to the off boundary by Amar Nath saw India's 20 go up. This had taken the home side 35 minutes.

TEA SCORE

At tea time India had scored 25, for the loss of 2, towards which Amar Nath and Hindlekar had so far contributed 16 and 5 respectively.

Wellard and Pope continued to bowl on resumption, the former yielding 3 runs to Amar Nath and a single to Hindlekar in his first over. Pope claimed his third victim when India was at 30. He had Amar Nath out l. b. w. Amar Nath had given his side 19 though much more was expected of him, (30-3-19).

V. M. Merchant, the Indian skipper, came to the crease at the fall of this wicket. Despite Hindlekar's cautiousness Wellard took his wicket when he had a very carefully scored 9. He gave a catch to Pope, which was taken correctly, (34-4-9).

K. S. Ranvirsingh, the newcomer into the Indian side, joined his captain at the wickets and opened his account confidently with a single, 2 two's and a three off Pope. Ranvirsingh was not destined to stay long as in attempting to hook Wellard he skied the ball on leg, where Edrich had to throw himself flat on the ground to bring off a magnificent catch—a brilliant effort indeed considering that the fieldsman had to cover a good amount of distance to reach the falling ball, (43-5-8).

Amar Singh came in to partner Merchant and facing Wellard drove him to the off boundary to signal India's 50 of the innings, which had now lasted for 80 minutes. The Jamnagar batsman followed this up with another four in the same direction and went to the Club House after this over for the reason best known to himself. The play had to be stopped for a couple of minutes. Merchant increased the Indian total to 60 with a pretty boundary-hit off Pope.

BOWLING CHANGE

Lord Tennyson brought about the first change in his attack at this total putting on Edrich in place of Wellard from the Marine Drive end. With two boundary strokes, the first one by Amar Singh off Pope and the second by Merchant off Edrich, 70 was put up on the score-boards.

AT CLOSE OF PLAY

At the close of play on Saturday India's total was 73 with 5 men down, Merchant and Amar Singh being not out with 17 and 14 respectively.

Wellard and Pope shared the bowling honours, the former returned India's 2 batsmen for 39 runs while the latter captured 3 wickets for 25.

TENNYSON'S TEAM (1st Innings)

Scores:—

J. H. Parks, c Vinoo Mankad, b Amar Nath ...	8
W. J. Edrich, c Merchant b b Amar Singh ...	2
J. Hardstaff, c Merchant b Amar Singh ...	20
N. W. D. Yardley, b Nissar ...	31
J. Langridge, l-b-w b Amar Singh ...	5
T. S. Worthington, c Vinoo Mankad, b Nissar ...	10
P. A. Gibb, l-b-w b Amarsingh	21
G. H. Pope, b Hazare ...	15
A. W. Wellard, c Amar Nath b Amir Elahi ...	5
Tennyson c Mankat b Amar Singh ...	0
T. P. B. Smith, (not out) ...	4
Extras ...	9
Total (for 10 wkts.) ...	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amar Singh	25.5	9	47	5
Mohd. Nissar	14	2	27	2
Amar Nath	6	2	5	1
V. S. Hazare	4	0	13	1
Amir Elahi	7	2	26	1
Vinoo Mankad	2	0	3	0

FALL OF WICKETS.

1/9; 2/13; 3/41; 4/49; 5/74; 6/81; 7/112; 8/117; 9/125 and 10/130.

INDIA XI (First Innings)

Mushtaq Ali c Wellard b Pope	2
D. D. Hindlekar c Pope b Wellard ..	9
Vinoo Mankad b Pope ..	9
L. Amarnath l.b.w. b Pope ..	19
V. M. Merchant (not out) ..	17
K. S. Ranvirsingh c Edrich b Wellard ..	6
Amar Singh (not out) ..	14
Extras ..	4
Total (for 5 wickets) ..	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	11	1	39	2
Pope	12	5	25	3
Edrich	2	0	5	0

FESTIVAL CRICKET MATCH SHOW

"A free Show of the Festival Cricket Match Film, showing Major C. K. Nayudu and Prof. D. B. Deodhar playing, is arranged for the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and their families (space permitting) on Sunday, 13th February 1938, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the IMPERIAL CINEMA, Lamington Road, followed by their Film "WATAN"

Free tickets to see the above show can be had from the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Office on Saturday, the 12th instant from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) and on Sunday, the 13th instant upto 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)"

PRESIDENCY HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

Further progress was made in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon. When nine matches were decided:—

The results are as follow:—

D. Stillar & R. C. Summerhayes beat K. M. Merchant & G. L. Merchant 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.

M. Take W. O. Rasik Kumar of Wankener.

E. V. Bobb W. O. S. K. Sanghani.

Mrs. L. Race & Mrs. M. H. Kantawalla W. O. Miss M. Wadia & Miss G. Cawasji.

W. A. Bell & C. W. Owen beat Bhogi Lal C. Shah & B. K. Kapadia 6—1, 6—3.

S. Talwar beat Y. M. Bhave 6—0, 6—4.

J. Charanjiva W. O. R. M. Henson.

F. F. Valkhasia & R. F. Vakharia W. O. N. U. Vilal & N. D. G. Rao.

E. V. Bobb & I. Charanjiva beat F. F. Vakharia & R. F. Vakharia 6—1, 7—5.

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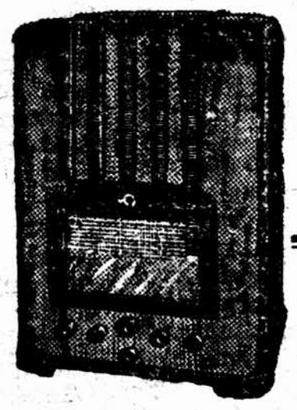

A PILOT USER

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You will be interested to know that since 5 p.m. today I have been listening to the Experimental Broadcast of the Bombay Station on 90 metres on PILOT Radio. After hearing the reception for nearly 4½ hours I am glad to say that it has been very satisfactory. I wish to congratulate the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., on their forethought in getting the 49-150 band included in the PILOT Radios and for giving us such perfect sets.

Poona, No. 1, 16th January, 1938. A. S. M.

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SALES & SERVICE THROUGHOUT INDIA

Ambedkar Blows His Own Trumpet

Denounces Every Political Organization Except "Independent Labour Party"

MANMAD, Feb. 12.

A denunciation of the policy and programme of all Trade Unions and every political party in India and a plea for strengthening his own party were the main features of the Presidential address of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar delivered at the G.I.P. Railway Depressed Class Workmen's Conference held here to-day.

The following are extracts from his address:—

This is a Conference of the Depressed Classes who are working as Railwaymen on the G. I. P. Railway.

There are some people who have read into this move a sinister motive and have criticised me for being a party to this conference. I would not have cared for this criticism had it not been that this criticism comes from labour leaders. The gravamen of their charge seems to be that by holding this Conference of the Depressed Class workers we are dividing the ranks of labour.

TWO ENEMIES OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There are in my view two enemies which the workers of this country have to deal with. The two enemies are 'Bramhanism' and 'Capitalism.' The accusation by our critics arises partly because the critics fail to reckon Bramhanism as an enemy which the workers have to deal with. I do not want to be misunderstood when I say that Bramhanism is an enemy which must be dealt with By Bramhanism I mean the negation of the spirit of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity In that sense it is rampant in all classes and is not confined to the Bramhins alone though they have been the originators of it. The effect of Bramhanism are not confined to what are 'social rights' such as inter-dining or inter-marriage If that was so, one would not mind it. But it is not so. It extends to 'civic rights' as distinguished from 'social rights.' Use of public schools, of public wells, of public conveyances, of public restaurants are matters of civic rights Everything which is intended for the public or maintained out of public fund must be open to every citizen. But there are millions to whom these civic rights are denied. Can anybody doubt that this is the result of Brahmanism which has been let loose in this country for thousands of years and which is functioning even now as a live wire? So omnipresent is Brahmanism that it even affects the field of economic opportunities.

SHUT OUT FROM JOBS.

Take the Depressed Class worker and compare his opportunities with a worker who does not belong to the Depressed Classes. What opportunities of obtaining work has he? What are the prospects he has in the matter of security of service or advancement therein? It is notorious that there are many avocations from which a Depressed Class worker is shut out by reason of the fact that he is an untouchable. A notorious case in point is that of the Cotton Industry. I do not know of what happens in other parts of India. But I know that in the Bombay Presidency the Depressed Classes are shut out from the weaving department in the Cotton Mills both in Bombay and in Ahmedabad. They can only work in the spinning department. The spinning department is the lowest paid department. The reason why they are excluded from the weaving department is because they are untouchables and because on that account the caste Hindu worker objects to work with them although he does not mind working with the Mussalmans.

Take the Railways. What is the position of the Depressed Class worker on the Railways. No one can deny that his destiny is to work as a gangman. Day in and day out, all this his life he works as a gangman with no prospects of a rise. There is no higher grade post that is open to him.

NO NEED TO BE ASHAMED.

To the critics who have accused me and you of sinister motive I wish to ask two questions—and they are plain questions—are these or are these not real grievances? Secondly, if they are real grievances must not those who are suffering from them organize in order to see that they are removed? If the answer to these two questions is in the affirmative—I do not see how any honest man can give any other answer then our attempt is amply justified.

So long as Brahmanism remains a living force and so long as people continue to stick to it because it confers privileges upon one class and puts handicaps on others, I am afraid, that till then there will be the necessity for those who suffer from these handicaps to organize themselves. And what harm is there if they do organise themselves?

There is therefore no necessity to be ashamed of or to offer any apology for holding this Conference.

CRITICISM OF WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS.

There is no question that you must organize if you want to remove your grievances. The next question is what purpose is your organization to serve. That you must organize for trade purposes goes without saying. The question is should you form a separate union of your own or should you join any of the existing unions? This is a question which you must seriously consider before you decide upon your line of action.

Trade unionism in India is in a sorry state. The chief aim of trade unions is completely lost sight of. The chief aim of trade unionism is to protect the standard of living of the working class from being reduced. In Europe there is a noticeable tendency on the part of a normal man to cling to his established standard of comfort to the mode of life to which by birth and training he is accustomed. He will resist with firm determination any attempt to reduce it. It is notorious that this determination is not to be found in the Indian worker. He is anxious only to exist. He has no desire to live. If there is any country where trade unionism was an absolute necessity in my opinion it was India. But as I said to-day trade unionism in India is a stagnant and stinking pool. It is entirely due to the fact that the leadership of trade unionism is either timid, selfish or misguided. There are some labour leaders who are only arm-chair philosophers or politicians who have limited their task to issuing statements in the papers. Organising the workers, educating the workers and helping them to agitate does not form part of their duty. They are only anxious to represent the workers and speak on their behalf but avoid having any contact with them. A second category of labour leaders is of those who are engaged in forming unions for the sole purpose of finding a place for themselves as secretaries, presidents or chairmen. To maintain themselves in their places they try to keep their unions as separate and rival entities. One notices the astounding and shameful phenomenon that the warfare between different unions is far more deadly than what exists—if any at all—between workers and owners—and all this for what—for no other purpose than that of securing mastery over unions for certain individuals whose ambition is to find a leaders' place for themselves.

"MISGUIDED" COMMUNISTS.

The third class of labour leaders is composed principally of the communists. They may be well-meaning but I have no hesitation in saying that they are a misguided body of men and I go further and say that nobody has brought a greater ruination on the workers than these men. If to-day the back of workers is completely broken, if to-day the masters have the upper hand, if to-day unionism is an anathema it is entirely due to the misuse of the power which the communists had at one time secured over the trade unions. Their aim seems to bring about discontent among the workers as though there was any absence of it, because they believe that with a discontented body of workers they will bring about a revolution and establish the rule of the proletariat.

As a result there are no unions in existence to which workers can resort to. I am not going to speak about the "malaise" that prevails among the textile workers in Bombay. The less is said about it the better. But take the state of affairs existing in the G. I. P. Railway workers. In 1920 the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was organized. It was defunct between the years 1922-24. It was revived in 1925. In 1927 another rival union by name the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was organized. In 1931 the two unions were amalgamated under the name of Railway Worker's Union. In 1932 there was a split in this union and a new union called the Railway Labour Union was started. In 1935 the old G. I. P. Staff Union was revived and started as a new body. It is now the recognized union and there is a sharp conflict and rivalry between these unions which all are out to serve the interests of the Railway workers. All this conflict is due to competition for leadership between the communist and non-communist groups among the labour leaders. The same rivalry has caused a split in the central organization. The All-India Trade Union Congress was started in 1919 as the central organization of labour. All unions were affiliated to this Congress till 1929. In 1929 a split occurred at Nagpur and those unions which did not accept the leadership of the Communist section seceded and formed a separate body called the National Trade Union Federation. A sharp antagonism prevails between these two bodies. In 1931 and 1932 efforts were made to bring about unity between these two rival bodies. But they have failed. Something to that effect is now on the anvil. What good will come out of it is more than I can say. Under these circumstances it is difficult for me to give you any advice. There would be nothing wrong if you started a separate union of your own provided you have got the men to run the union. There is nothing wrong in a separate union. Because separate unions need not result in separatism or weakness. Your separate union can always be affiliated to some central organization of labour which can give unity of purpose and unity of action. If you cannot organize a separate union of your own you may join any one of the existing unions. But you must take care that the union does not use you for its purpose.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

There is no question that you must organize a union for trade purposes. But that is not enough. You must also organize for political purposes. Experience has shown that trade unionism by itself cannot help the labourers to win in their struggle against the masters. The question whether trade unions should enter politics is a question on which there can now be no two opinions.

Trade unions must enter politics because without political power they cannot protect purely trade union interests.

As you probably know that the two rival bodies which claim the right to speak in the name of labour, the Trade Union Congress and the Trade Union Federation have decided to merge themselves into one body. Each has gone by half to bring about this unity. The Trade Union Congress has adopted the constitution of the Trade Union Federation and the Trade Union Federation has agreed to drop its name. I understand that one of the conditions of this unity is that this organization is to be a purely Trade Union organization. It is to have no politics. When I heard this I wondered if these gentlemen really understood what they said. It is a matter of great sorrow that the workers have been suffering the gross injustice to which they have been subjected chiefly by neglecting to use the means at their command towards removing the cause of it. I mean the use of political power. I fail to understand what this trade union unity is for if it is not for a united political action. Whatever may be the view of other people I must say that if organized labour avows to eschew politics their labour is doomed.

To enter politics means the formation of a party. Politics without a party behind it is a futility. There are many politicians who prefer to be independent, to plough their lonely furrow. I am always suspicious of a politician who wants to be independent. If a politician is so independent that he cannot join with anybody then he is useless for any practical purposes. He can achieve nothing. His lonely furrow cannot make even a blade of grass grow. But many a politician who want to be independent desire independence not because their intellectual honesty demands it. They want independence because they want to be free to sell themselves to the highest bidder. It is because of this that they want to be free from the trammels of party discipline. At any rate such has been my experience of many of the politicians who are pursuing the line of independence in politics. Without a party there can be no real and effective politics.

Question is what party you should join. There are various alternatives. There is the Congress. Should you join the Congress? Will it help the cause of labour? I have no hesitation in saying that labour should have a separate organization in politics independent of the Congress. I know that this view is opposed by a section of the labour leaders. There is a section represented by the Congress Socialists who would like to have labour organizing itself for the achievement of Socialism but the organization must be within the Congress. A more pathetic case involving utter ignorance of human nature cannot be imagined. If socialism is to be the aim then the way to bring it about is to preach it to the masses and organize them for that purpose. Socialism will not come by wooing the classes. That the right wing of the Congress will not tolerate more than a slight dose of socialism is a fact which is becoming clear day by day. Pandit Nehru

(Continued on page 26)

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

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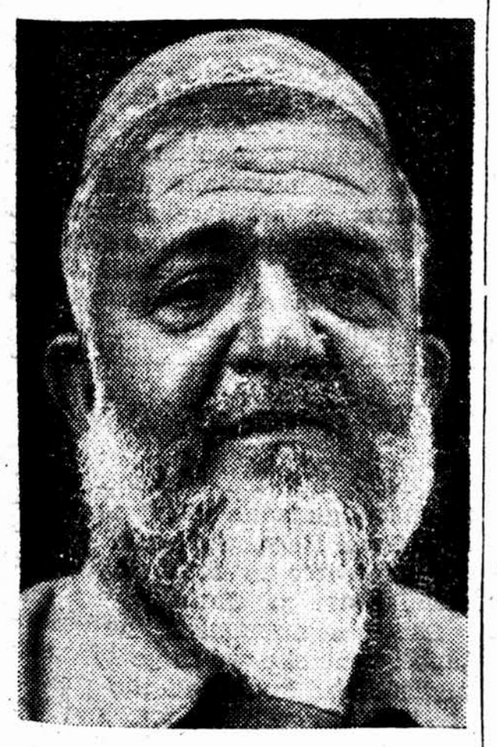

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Y. M. C. A. Enforces Colour Bar!

Civilian In Indian Clothes Refused Admission To Allahabad Hostel

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, February 12.

An ugly and humiliating incident is reported to have occurred when an Indian civilian was refused admission to the Y.M.C.A. Hostel here simply because he was dressen in Indian style. This occurred sometime ago and the victim of this unpleasant incident is said to be Mr. H. V. Kamat, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Jubbulpore. Mr. Kamath had come to Allahabad and drove in a tonga to Y.M.C.A. Hostel and asked the Secretary of the institution if he had any accommodation to which the Secretary replied that he did not admit non-Christians and recommended him to some other hotels. Mr. Kamath is reported to have taken up the matter with higher authorities of Young Men's Christian Association.

The explanation reported to have been submitted by the Vice-President of the Local Y.M.C.A., to the President of the National Council of Y.M.C.A., India, is to the effect that the hostel is open to Indians without any distinction of religion. Many Non-Christians have been there as boarders. There was an Indian boarder, just before Mr. Kamath who was dressed in Indian clothes but was "offensive" to persons accustomed to European style of living and he used to put out his 'dhoti' in the verandah for drying up. The Secretary being quite new to the job did not like it and he told Mr. Kamath the place was reserved for Christians.

The Secretary in the course of his explanation to the General Secretary of the local Y.M.C.A. is reported to have stated that he would have "admitted him had he not been dressed in Indian style". There is however, not a trace of apology in his explanation.

"FORGIVE AND FORGET"

The President of Y.M.C.A. Council of India on receipt of these explanation, it is understood, simply wrote to Mr. Kamath to forget and forgive the incident. Mr. Kamath is reported to have written back to the President expressing his dissatisfaction at the whole episode. He says "the incident has been a veritable eye-opener to me. I have come to believe that Y.M.C.A.'s allegiance to Christ is mere frivolity."

Satyamurthi Unable To Go To Haripura

MADRAS, February 12.

Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar examined Mr. S. Satyamurthy, to-day, and found that his heart had not improved sufficiently to permit his going to Haripura to attend the Congress session.

Mr. Satyamurthy has, therefore, cancelled the Haripura trip.

The Madras Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries who are members of the A.I.C.C. are leaving for Haripura on 13 and 14 February.

Mr. V. V. Giri, however, will not be attending, while the departure of the Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari depends on the state of his health.—A. P.

KARACHI PREPARES FOR AIR RAID

City To Be Divided Into Wards!

KARACHI, February 12.

Dividing the City into wards, organising volunteer sections for different classes of work such as fire-fighting, decontamination both of gas contacts and gas areas, and setting up of an organisation for training in these activities—these are the proposals which are engaging the attention of the Sind Government at present in connection with the defence of Karachi against air-raids.

DIVISION INTO WARDS

Although no report has been so far received from the Government of India, the "United Press" now learns that it has been decided by His Excellency that some preliminary work might be done in the direction of dividing up the City into wards for the purposes of this defence and in making enquiries as to the sources from which volunteer sections for different classes of work such as fire-fighting, decontamination could be made.

It is gathered that the services of Major Hurst, a military expert who was deputed to Karachi by the Government of India in September last, have been further extended and he will remain in Karachi up to the 15th April. He is at present engaged in giving training to St. John Ambulance, Red Cross and other such associations.

To carry out the above defence scheme successfully, it has been proposed to constitute a special Sub-Committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The Inspector-General of Police, Sind; The Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation; Representatives of St. John Ambulance and the Red Cross, and the Collector of Karachi.

'BLACK-OUT'

A 'black-out' will be held in Karachi only when instructions are received from the Government of India.

The "United Press" also gathers that His Excellency has addressed a communication to the members of the Karachi Passive Defence Committee, asking for their views on the various proposals in connection with the defence scheme.—United Press.

Beatty's Condition Still Critical

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Earl Beatty was operated on during the night. His condition this morning remains critical.—Reuter.

Lahore Museum Curator Dies

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The death has occurred of Mr. Hugh Lionel Heath, the Curator of the Lahore Museum.—Reuter.

All The News

Loretta Young, Don Amech e and Frances Drake in "Love Under Fire", a Twen tieth Century Fox picture, shortly to be released.

Indian Film For Foreign Market

Sagar To Produce Picture In English, Written And Directed By Harin Chattopadhyaya ...

It is now reliably understood that the Sagar Movietone will be shortly producing a film with English dialogues for the foreign market. Shooting is expected to start soon after the Haripura Congress Session.

Details about story and cast are not yet available but we are in a position to state that—

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, well-known poet and playwright, has written the story and scenario. He will also direct the picture. The story is said to deal with the life of an Indian peasant, dramatically presented as the life of a Chinese peasant was portrayed in "Good Earth".

Most of the film will be shot on out-door locations in one of the villages of Gujarat.

Mr. D. G. Tendulkar who has recently returned from Soviet Russia after studying the cinematographic technique will work as the camera-man to photograph this important film.

Various artistes, we understand, are being tested for inclusion in the cast and rehearsals will start as soon as the roles have been finally assigned.

HOW STARS AMUSE THEMSELVES BETWEEN SCENES

Dietrich Reads, Sylvia Sidney Knits, Lloyd Plays Word Game

(BY MANUEL ROMANO)

Motion picture stars have many ways of amusing themselves, ranging from the characteristic to the unexpected.

The best opportunity for discovering their amusements for an idle moment is on the set where they sometimes must wait while other actors are doing closeups.

Harold Lloyd, for example, is a devotee of a game called "word chess" which he will be found playing on the set of Paramount's "The Milky Way". It is something like anagrams but the only implements needed are a paper, a pencil and a competitor.

Claudette Colbert is a solitaire player. She knows many card games and often plays them on the set of "The Bride Comes Home". Gary Cooper was often found relaxed and stretched out in a camp chair between scenes of "Peter Ibbetson".

DIETRICH READS

Reading is Marlene Dietrich's special recreation. She already is assembling a half dozen books that she hasn't read so she can catch up on her book lore between scenes of "Desire".

Carole Lombard likes to amuse herself by talking. Known as a wit she keeps them sharp. At present Fred MacMurray is indulging the same amusement, for both players are heading the cast of "Hands Across the Table".

Most comedians are so definitely what they are that they are always up to some prank. Joe Penner, on the set of "Collegiate" is a man shunned by those who don't like horse play. He's liable to be found wiring a chair or fixing it so that it will collapse when used.

Between scenes of "Mary Burns, Fugitive", Sylvia Sidney did a lot of knitting. This has been her favourite pastime for dull moments on the set during the past several years.

Mae West, who just started working on "Klondike Lou" spends every possible moment studying the screen play and looking for spots where the dialogue or situations can be improved. Sometime she will sit and talk to her leading man but usually her mind is on her work.

Gladys Swarthout, who plays opposite John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho", finds relaxation in cross-word puzzles. She works them, however, only after she has completely mastered her role.

Margaret Sullavan is another knitting addict. She is often found briskly plying the needles between scenes of "So Red the Rose". Dorothy Wilson and Helen Mack, both of whom are in "The Milky Way", indulge in similar amusements, Miss Wilson knitting on an Afghan and Miss Mack doing needle-point work.

LEELA
Who plays the title role in "Kanhopatra", a Shalini picture

Loretta Young, Star Of "Four Men And A Prayer"

Loretta Young will play the feminine stellar lead in "Four Men And A Prayer", which 20th Century-Fox will put into production January 17th. John Ford, who won the Academy award for his direction of "The Informer", will be in charge of the picture. Kenneth Macgowan, who was associate producer of the recently completed "In Old Chicago", which has its world premiere at the Astor January 6, will supervise "Four Men And A Prayer."

The film is based upon a story by David Garth, dealing with the adventures of four sons who followed around the world a band of men who had ruined their father's business and reputation.

STORY OF A COURTESAN'S DAUGHTER

"Kanhopatra", Shalini's New Film, Will Be Shortly Released

The Shalini picture "Kanhopatra", shortly to be released is the story of a courtesan's daughter...., lovely, talented, sincere and unsophisticated. Her talent for music, to which she was passionately devoted, amounted to genius. The only other object of her devotion was God. So, free from sophistication was this young beauty, that she was indifferent to—indeed, repulsed by the thought of pleasures of the flesh.

Born of a courtesan, Kanhopatra was regarded by the world as purchasable property. To her this attitude was perplexing. Neither could she understand the attentions paid to her by young men.

There were other things she found more inexplicable still. Cruelty, lying, duplicity and avarice. But fate had ordained that she should go through the fire of these vices of mankind. Her own mother turned against her. Good men from the town, whose idol she was, disbelieved her word and convicted her for a crime of which she was as innocent as her judges themselves. She received a shock when she saw a high official of State telling a blatant lie before a tribunal whose integrity it was his duty to safeguard.

She was offered an alternative; the chance of wealth, position, and princely pleasures. If only she would lend herself to profligate potentates, as others of similar birth would revel in doing, she would have all that wealth and worldly power could secure.

Kanhopatra was made of sterner stuff. She spurned the offer. She could not betray her moral self. Here was a great soul. To temptation, her retort was: "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

As a narrative of the experiences of a soul, "Kanhopatra" has an elevating appeal. The title-role is played by Leela. She fits herself superbly to the mood of every moment, and is said to have excelled herself in the murder trial which results in an unjust conviction.

The climax of the picture epitomises the whole trend and tempo of the theme. It is intensely dramatic, thrilling, deeply emotional.

"Kanhopatra" will be released at the Majestic in Bombay.

ANOTHER GARBO?

It looks like Isa Miranda, Paramount's "glamour girl" importation from Italy, will make herself as scarce in the Hollywood social swim as Garbo.

She has announced, for instance, that she won't go to any night clubs and that the parties she attends will be few and far between.

"I shall spend my evenings at home", she said. "It is what I always did in Italy. I never went to cabarets and to very few parties."

"I have a great deal of work to do. For instance, I must master the English tongue, and shall study it for seven and eight hours a day. I have been studying the language now for two months; in two months more I hope to have mastered it."

Besides her native tongue and English, which she knows surprisingly well for the short time she has been learning it, she speaks German and French, and in two months mastered each of those languages well enough to make a picture in it.

Ratnaprabha, well-known for her melodies will be seen and heard in Huns Pictures' "Jwala", shortly to be released.

About Studios & Stars

"Studio Spy" Takes

A Look Round Bombay Studios

"Nirmala" Goes On The Set At Malad—Sabita And Motilal's New Picture—Gohar To Appear As Cleopatra—A Prohibition Film

Out there in Malad the Bombay Talkies Studio was humming with animated activity when I strolled in one of these days. The shooting of Devika Rani's new picture, "Nirmala" has started and I found no less than four "sets" occupying the floor in the spacious studio. The genial and tireless Director Osten is once again in the saddle after three months rest and his old familiar voice rings sharp and clear in the Studio

Darling Of The Studio

On the "set" I met a charming new-comer who is at the moment the darling of the whole studio. She is only five years old with a mass of curly hair, but carries herself with the dignity of a princess. Gulbadan—that is her name—is sure to make a hit in "Nirmala."

Devika Rani was busy with her script and dialogues. She is looking forward to her work in this picture and one may, of course, depend upon her to give a really fine performance.

Ashoke Kumar, after, almost half a year's absence from the screen, is also looking forward to "Nirmala" which is expected to provide for him a grand comeback.

A Bunch Of Scenarists

It was difficult to come within a few yards of Producer Himansu Rai for these days he is always surrounded by the members of his Scenario Department. This department is a new and most welcome development and is comprised of about half a dozen literary young men with Himansu Rai himself at the head. These are the men with whose assistance Himansu Rai is preparing the stories and scenarios of his forthcoming 1938 productions which, we are promised, will be marked for originality and variety.

Two new features which I liked at the B. T. Studios: A Sports Club with excellent arrangements for tennis in the evening and ping-pong all day, and a library, well-stocked with standard works in Hindi and Urdu.

"Three Hundred Days" And More!

Several pictures are being rushed through at the Sagar Studios. Director Badami is still busy finishing his "Three Hundred Days" with the favourite screen-pair Sabita Devi and Motilal, in the lead. These two, by the way, have been "on the air" recently and have been telling the radio-listeners what they think about their film career. "Three Hundred Days" is a modern story as I could see from the "sets" but even in conception and treatment I am assured it will prove to be absolutely up-to-date.

Director Mehboob whose "Watan" is drawing well at the Imperial will soon start a picture with a modern atmosphere. The cast has not yet been announced but I understand Motilal will be starred with, perhaps, Maya Bannerji in the supporting cast. There has been some talk about Lila Desai joining Sagar but nothing definite is yet known. Most probably the New Theatres are exercising their option and extending her contract, and so she cannot come over to Bombay.

"Gramophone Singer," featuring Surrendra and Prabha, directed by Mr. Virendra Desai, will soon be completed and may be followed by "Dynamite."

At Ranjit Studio

"Cleopatra," Producer Chandulal Shah's ambitious undertaking will go into production at the Ranjit Studios within the next fortnight. Meanwhile Mr. Chaturbhuj Joshi is busy completing his "Gorakhaya," a mythological film, featuring Rajkumari (formerly of New Theatres), Trilok Kapur and Mazhar Khan. Rajkumari who rose to stardom in "Devdas" is one of the many new artistes imported by Ranjit from Calcutta who are scheduled to appear in forthcoming Ranjit productions.

Mr. Ezra Mir has completed his film, "Rickshawala" and will soon be launching another.

"Meetha Zahar"

Minerva Studio is resting after completing "Meetha Zahar", featuring Sohrab Modi and Naseem. The film which has a topical theme as it deals with the problem of prohibition will be seen at Minerva Talkies immediately after "Jeevan Prabhat". By the end of this month Mr. Mody will be starting his new picture, the scenario for which, we understand, has been written by the young playwright Kemal Amrohvi.

NASEEM
Charming Minerva artiste, who featured in "Meetha Zahar

Handsome Tyron Power, will soon be seen with lovely Loretta Young in "Second Honeymoon."

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

Actors are never quite satisfied. Two of the outstanding villains of the screen portray roles in Paramount's "King of the Gamblers"

They are Akim Tamiroff, who was widely acclaimed for his portrayal of the General in "The General Died at Dawn" and for his work in "High Wide and Handsome", and Porter Hall, who made film history in "The Plainsman," "Bulldog Drummond Escapes" and other pictures.

In this connection comes the fact that Tamiroff dislikes menace roles, preferring to play comedy parts, while Hall, who, like Tamiroff, was a stage comedian, revels in the bad men roles.

"I want to make people laugh", declares Tamiroff.

"I enjoy hearing the audience hiss me", insists Hall.

Harvey Stephens and Darry Crabbe also enact racketeer parts in "King of Gamblers" and they, too, prefer to do different characterizations.

Crabbe wants to star in the role of a cowboy, while Stephens would like parts calling for refined or drawing-room types.

* * *

MOTORGLIDE

Robert Cummings has bought one of the new Motorglides for transportation to and from the studio. In appearance it resembles a small bicycle. The cost was dollars 119, he gets 140 miles to a gallon of petrol and it will do 40 miles an hour

* * *

EYEBROWS

Marlene Dietrich's eyebrows are again a la natural. She let them grow during her recent European trip and only uses the tiniest shadow of eyebrow pencil now for eve make-up

Every Movie Director Has His Own Method Of Film Making

With each new task a movie director is faced with a new set of problems and actors, but he will tackle them in the same way. Every director has his rehearsing style, a tempo and approach of his own.

Rehearsing is perhaps the biggest part of his job. A faulty bit in a stage play can be fixed up the next night, and nobody would ever know it wasn't done rightly in the first place. A screen director's slip-up is printed fast in celluloid, and one of his griefs is that he may be reminded of it a year hence

A script, after all, is a flexible thing. It is given to a chosen director who is expected to give it the impress of his feelings, and not to grind it off mechanically.

Both Cecil B. DeMille and Wesley Ruggles at the Paramount studios have several editions made of each script. One for the sound mixers, one for the lighting bose, who makes his re-

(Continued on page 26)

Shirley Temple in a scene fr om her latest film, "Heidi"

Colour Bar Against Indians In Kenya

ITALIANS AND GERMANS HAVE RIGHT OVER HIGHLAND DENIED TO BRITISH SUBJECTS!

The following statement has been issued by the East African Indian National Congress deputation:

After years of colonization in East Africa the Indians in Kenya found that a group of European settlers in Kenya were agitating for reservation of certain portions of the Highlands for Europeans exclusively. The Indian Association at Nairobi petitioned the local Government to protect their rights. Mr. Jackson (afterwards Sir Fredrick Jackson), the then Deputy Commissioner of the East African Protectorate, in his letter to the Indian Association dated 23 February, 1902, stated "you are in error in supposing that the Government has any intention of drawing a distinction between Europeans and Indians as far as rights of mining, settling and acquiring land are concerned." But this policy was definitely changed when a commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Delamere reported in 1906 that it was desirable that land within a certain area "should be reserved for the maintenance of a white population." This recommendation was accepted by Lord Elgin, then Secretary of State for the Colonies in his dispatch of 17th July, 1906.

"ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE"

In 1908 Lord Elgin wrote in a dispatch "with regard to the granting of land to Indians it is not consonant with the views of His Majesty's Government to impose legal restrictions on any particular section of the community, but as a matter of administrative convenience, grants should not be made to Indians in the uplands areas." Indians have always protested against this fiction of administrative convenience which was only a pretext for introducing racial discrimination between the Indian subjects of His Majesty and Europeans of any nationality. This "administrative convenience" was later termed "administrative practice" and is now the "administrative policy" of the Government.

This practice was not confined to the initial grant of Government land in the Highlands as originally stated was stretched subsequently so as to preclude the transfer of land from Europeans and Indians. The Indians very strongly objected to this extension of the practice but the White paper of 1923 ruled that the practice must be maintained as regards both initial grants and transfers.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Indians in Kenya reaffirmed their protest against this highly degrading practice. It must also be noted that the area reserved for Europeans in 1906 has been considerable extended from time to time though no exact definition had been given of European Highlands. Due to organised agitation on the part of the European Settlers the Morris Carter Commission (Kenya Land Commission) was appointed in 1932 and was asked 'inter alia' "to define the area, generally known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923." The Chairman of the Commission asked the then Governor of Kenya for a definition of the terms privileged position. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies Sir P. Cunliffe Lister authorised the Governor to inform the Chairman that the "privileged position" in question involved.

(1) "The right of Europeans to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in such area or to occupy land therein."

(2) "That no person other than an European shall be entitled to acquire by grant or transfer agricultural land in such area or to occupy land therein."

"This definition goes beyond the present administrative practice and Section 86 of the Crowns Land Ordinance 1915 and must be repudiated forthwith by the parties affected as Indians in Kenya have always challenged it."

"WHITE" AREA EXTENDED

The land Commission not only defined the area of the Highlands but going beyond the terms of reference also recommend, 'inter alia' that this definition should be implemented in an Order-in-Council, thereby affirming and including the present administrative practice. In defining the area the Commission also recommended that the lands at present owned and in occupation of Indians in Mahoroni area which was formerly admittedly and Geographically called Lowlands in which Indians were specially invited to settle so far back as 1906, should become part of the White Highlands once they are transferred to Europeans and cannot thereafter be transferred to Indians under any circumstances. This report of the Kenya Land Commission was accepted by the Colonial office without being debated in the Legislative Council of Kenya or in the House of Commons and presumably the Government of India had not been consulted. When the Land Commission report was debated in the Legislative Council of Kenya in 1934, all the five Indian Members of the Council vigorously objected to this recommendation and expressed in strong terms their opposition to the administrative practice itself.

On 14th February, 1935 Lord Milner asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons whether he had asked or intended to ask for the comments of the Government of India in the list of the proposed Order-in-Council defining native reserves and European Highlands in Kenya. Sir P. Cunliffe Lister replied "I shall, of course, be prepared to consider any representation which may be received from the Government of India, but I think it well to point out that the effects of the proposed Order-in-Council, so far as the white Highlands are concerned, will be merely to confirm what has been an administrative practice for the past quarter of a century."

ABOLISH THIS PRACTICE

Indians in Kenya have definitely opposed the proposed Order-in-Council defining the White Highlands in as much as it is a further step on the vicious administrative practice affirmed in 1906 by Lord Elgin. If any step is now to be taken it must definitely be to do away with this practice rather than confirm or enlarge or legalise it. The Order-in-Council delimiting the area of the European Highlands would obviously confirm the practice and Indians in Kenya have determined to oppose the promulgation of such an Order-in-Council. As a result of this question in the House of Commons in 1935, public opinion in India and Kenya was so much aroused on this question that a strong representation was made by the Government of India to the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Ormsby-Gore made a statement on July 16, 1936, denying that there would be any legal colour bar against Indians in Kenya. It seemed in Kenya that the proposed Order-in-Council would not be promulgated in the near future. But the European settlers did not cease agitating very vigorously for such an Order-in-Council.

COLOUR BAR

The proposed Order-in-Council implementing the recommendations of the Land Commission Report regarding the White Highlands is now being drafted and we have come here to move the Government of India to resist the promulgation of this Order-in-Council and also to make strong representations to have the present objectionable administrative practice discontinued. The present practice is in effect a colour bar against Indians. They cannot acquire any lands in the White Highlands for any purpose nor can any European transfer lands in the Highlands to an Indian even though he may be willing to do so nor can any Indian occupy such lands. The object of this practice is to eliminate Indians from the Colony. Unless the Highlands are left open to Indians the future generations of Indians will be unable to maintain themselves in the Colony as the most important position in the services are given to the European exclusively and the minor posts which are at present exclusively held by Indians will be increasingly given to the natives of Kenya. The Indian citizens are also bound to be replaced by the natives who are in the course of training.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST TRADE

There are also innumerable restrictions against Indian Trade in Kenya and the present Government Legislation particularly the marketing Ordinance together with the insecurity of tenure of the yearly leases on business plots held in native reserves is sure to eliminate a large number of Indian traders. We shall, therefore, fall upon the land for our very existence and the time has now come when this fatal colour bar should be removed before it becomes too deeply established to be successfully challanged. Apart from this economic reasons why lands should not be reserved to any immigrant community exclusively, there are other reasons. It is an anomaly that foreigners like Italians and Germans should have rights over the Highlands which are denied to British Indians and the Government of India can no longer allow such glaring injustice and insult to be continued against the Indians overseas. It is the duty of the Government of India to afford every protection to its nationals abroad and also to vindicate the honour of Indians in any country much more in the British Empire. We expect therefore that the Government of India will leave no stone unturned to see that this humiliating and dangerous discrimination against Indians is done away with entirely and the least it can do now is to use all its influence to prevent the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission regarding the European Highlands being implemented in any Order-in-Council. We know that the people of India have all along been with us in our struggles against injustice and racial discrimination in Kenya and we have, therefore, only to ask our people to continue to stand by us in demanding that there be no colour bar in Kenya either in fact or in law in the occupation of the Highlands of Kenya. This is our mission here and with our countrymen's help we have every hope of succeeding in our fight for restoring India's honour and making the lives of Indians in Kenya less insecure and humiliating.

AMBEDKAR BLOWS HIS OWN TRUMPET

(Continued from page 22)

last year opened a whirl-wind compaign in favour of socialism. The poor man was soon called to order and like a naughty boy was sent to his room, made to live on bread and water and was brought downstairs only on his agreeing to behave well. The Pandit has now completely recanted and has become so much domesticated that he now object to the red flag which he once waved but which to the right wing in the Congress is an anathema.

"JOIN MY PARTY"!

You must therefore join a political party which is based upon class interests and class consciousness. Apply this test I find no other party than the Independent Labour Party to which you can join without detriment to your interests. It is the only party which has a clear programme, which gives the interests of the workers a first and foremost place, which has a definite line of action which proposes to exhaust all constitutional means for furthering its programme and will not agree to resort to unconstitutional means unless forced to do so, which is willing to avoid class war but is not prepared to give up the principle of class organization. It is true that the Independent Labour Party is in its infancy and is confined only to the Province of Bombay. But that is no argument against it. Every party at one stage is in its infancy. The question is not how old is the party. The question is what are its principles, what does it stand for, what are its potentialities Any one who cares to read the manifesto of the Independent Labour Party will know what are its principles and what it stands for. That the party has great potentialities is evident. The party is not a close corporation. It is open to anybody irrespective of caste and creed. It has a programme which although it emphasizes some of the special needs of the Depressed Classes, is wide enough to include the needs of all labouring classes.

Every Movie Director Has His Own Method Of Film Meeting

(Continued from page 25)

semble a note-book in mathematics class, and another for the assistant director. That last is the most complicated. It is marked for accents, half-turns, profiles and exits. It involves tape-measuring. It allows for the heroine's snub nose or awkwardness of hands. It is as full of steps and postures as a dancing-master's diagram.

The business of pulling out the star's personality is left to the director. DeMille performs it with a semi-humorous, bedside manner, and whimsical quips. In mob scenes, when he is watched by blocks of spectators, he is a loudly audible and ironic Generalissimo. But give him just two players to rehearse, as with Henry Wilcoxon and Loretta Young in "The Crusades", and he seems just an amused and sympathetic bystander.

Ruggles is always inaudible and retired. Usually he is slung in his chair, smoking a pipe, and looking as if he were not in any way related to the proceedings.

He makes the cast drill themselves. They show up at nine o'clock and with just an hour's rest at noon, they toil on until six, keeping busy all the time. Though a watchful, intent regisseur, he is apparently the most indirect of directors. The actual filming on his set goes on with machine-like precision.

SIX MONTHS OF OFFICE

Review Of Achievements Of Congress Ministry In Bombay

The following are extracts from the official publication "The Bombay Government and its Work", recently issued:—

Six months is a short period over which to take stock of and appraise a Government's achievements. Most of its plans are necessarily in the stage of incubation because they require legislative sanction and legislation is lengthy process, but the Congress Government has been able to achieve a great deal by executive orders during the few months it has been in power.

The present Ministry took office on July 19, 1937.

Immediately after the election of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President, the Legislature was adjourned for about three weeks to enable the Cabinet to frame its budget for the last six months of the financial year. This was presented to the Assembly on August 17 and being the first brought forward by a Congress administration in India it attracted much attention. The Finance Minister's speech outlined the following programme:—

1. A reduction of expenditure by about Rs. 6 lakhs including a cut in the salaries of Ministers, President, Legislative Council, and Speaker, Legislative Assembly to the extent of Rs. 1,31,000 and in contingent and travelling expenditure.

2. Abolition of grazing fees at a cost of Rs. 6¼ lakhs.

3. Remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs.

4. Provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for village water supply.

5. Allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 for cottage industries.

6. A special provision of Rs. 40,000 for the advancement of education among the Harijans and another provision of Rs. 10,000 for physical culture and Rs. 10,000 for adult education.

7. Complete prohibition.

8. Schemes to be framed for rural economy, equitable adjustment of taxation and other allied measures for the relief of the ryot.

LEGISLATION

In the course of the budget discussion important pronouncements of policy in regard to land revenue, and rural development, excise, civil liberties and education were made by the Government but legislation was confined to three or four minor measures requiring immediate attention:—

(1) The first dealt with the removal of disqualification of members who could not sit in the Legislature while holding certain "offices of profit" under the Crown.

(2) The second determined the salaries of the Ministers which were fixed at Rs. 500 a month with a house allowance of Rs. 100 and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150.

(3) The third fixed the salaries of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker and of the President and the Deputy President. The Speaker and the President were given the same salaries and allowances as the Ministers, but the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy President only Rs. 100 a month.

(4) The fourth fixed the salaries and allowances of the Members of the Legislature at Rs. 75 a month plus Rs. 3 a day for the time spent in attending the Legislative session.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Two resolutions of outstanding importance were moved by the Government and passed in the course of the session. The first related to the Contituent Assembly and read as follows:—

"This Assembly is of opinion that the Government of India Act, 1935, in no way represents the will of the Nation and is wholly unsatisfactory as it has been designed to perpetuate the subjection of the people of India. Therefore, the Assembly is further of opinion that the said Act should be repealed and replaced by a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise, which allow the Indian people full scope for development according to their needs and desires."

Only two of the party groups, the Progress Party and the Peasants and People's Party opposed the motion. The Muslim League and the Democratic Swaraj Party was agreed upon the first part of the resolution but tabled amendments to the latter part. These were defeated by large majorities, the Muslim League's Amendment by 106 votes against 32 and that of the Democratic Swaraj Party by 113 votes against 11. Government carried the main resolution by 96 votes against 43.

The exposition of the Congress standpoint was given by the Prime Minister. He made it clear that nationalist India would not be satisfied until it obtained "Purna Swaraj". No constitution was going to be acceptable to the bulk of the nation unless it provided full scope for development according to its needs and desires and such a constitution could only be framed by the representatives of all the people of the country chosen on an adult franchise. "I would make one final appeal to the honourable members," said Mr. Kher in winding up the debate. "that they keep all these small differences aside for the moment and agree to the Constituent Assembly coming into being when all matters of dispute can and will be settled and decided by mutual agreement, by mutual negotiation. Today let us agree that the only constitution that will be acceptable to all those who are working for complete independence, for political progress, for the political emancipation of the people, and to all those who expect and demand the fullest liberty, will be a constitution which will be framed by a Constituent Assembly".

RESTORATION OF LANDS

The second resolution moved by the Honourable Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, read:—

"This Assembly accepts the policy of the repurchasing at the cost of Government lands and other immovable properties forfeited and sold in consequence of the Civil Disobedience Movement with a view to their restoration to the original holders or their heirs free of occupancy price."

There was no serious opposition to the motion, for it was generally realised that a discussion would only reopen old wounds. The Minister said that the Congress case was based on a broad sense of justice and equity, nor was it without president in British history. It was a question of doing justice to people who had suffered for their country. The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

CIVIL LIBERTY

The attitude of the Congress Government towards civil liberty was explained by the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly on this subject. He said that the Government were anxious to see that no injustice was done to any political workers so long as he was nonviolent, and to carry out the election pledges to the best of their ability. "Congress stands for the liberty of the individual because it has an unshaken faith in democracy and non-violence," said the Minister. "Liberty for us is not a matter of material benefit. It is not a matter to be weighed in the scales of a materialistic interpretation of history. Liberty with us has its own charms. To speak, to act, to breathe under the government of God and the law is a sacred privilege. We believe in it irrespective of the benefit it brings with it; and to the last breathe every Congressman, who believes

(Continued on page 28.)

THE NEW ASIATIC

FORGES AHEAD

1937 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR. 100% INCREASE OF BUSINESS WITHIN THREE YEARS

BUSINESS COMPLETED:

1934	Rs. 15,38,500
1935	Rs. 25,01,000
1936	Rs. 30,71,000
1937	Nearly Rs. 36 LACS

TOTAL INCOME:

1934	Rs. 53,450
1935	Rs. 1,49,450
1936	Rs. 2,68,000
1937	Nearly Rs. 4 LACS

TOTAL BUSINESS COMPLETED IN FOUR YEARS EXCEEDS

ONE CRORE

New Asiatic Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents: BIRLA BROS. LTD.

Head Office: New Asiatic Buildings, Connaught Circus, NEW DELHI.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY 51, Esplanade Road. CALCUTTA 8, Royal Exchange Place. MADRAS 289, Linga Chetty Street LAHORE 15A Beadon Road JALGAON. Bhavani Peth. PATNA Khazanchi Road, Bankibore

SIX MONTHS OF OFFICE

(Continued from page 27.)

in democracy, will stand by liberty irrespective of anything else.

"Civil liberty is really the foundation of democratic Government. Democracy implies a faith which society can evolve gradually and by mutual discussion and persuasion rather than by breaking each other's heads. But civil liberty pre-supposes that there must be an atmosphere of non-violence in which people can discus each other's opinions freely without physical violence or the coercion of the individual or mass violence. That is fundamental limitation of the principle of civil liberty. You cannot have civil liberty in an atmosphere surcharged with violence and excitement such as breach of the peace."

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS, ETC.

One of the first tasks of the Government was to revise or rescind the numerous orders issued by former Governments under the emergency and other laws, in the course of their struggle with Congress The orders regarding the deposit of security by newspapers and printing presses were cancelled. This resulted in the refund of securities amounting to Rs. 23,000 to two newspapers and five printing presses and in the withdrawal of notices demanding securities of about Rs. 65,000 from 19 newspapers and 9 printing presses.

At one stroke Government lifted the ban on 227 associations declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This was followed a little later by the removal of a similar ban on five other associations condemned because of communistic tendencies.

The ban on certain literature was removed and many publications declared forfeited were allowed to be sold or published. The restrictions imposed on 26 films connected with Mohatma Gandhi's activities were cancelled. So also the ban on the film "Pandit Jawaharlal's message" was removed.

Government removed the restrictions which debarred certain newspapers from receiving official advertisements

Government ordered the return of moneys and movable property (if still in their possession or the sale proceeds if sold), forfeited under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act in consequence of the civil disobedience movement.

Two political prisoners P. M. Bapat and V. B. Gogate (Sir Ernest Hotson's assailant) were released, while the sentences of fine imposed on two political workers and one mill worker were remitted and the fines, if paid were ordered to be refunded. A bond executed by a political worker under Section 125, Criminal Procedure Code, was also ordered to be cancelled. Further, all restrictions imposed under Section 4 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932 on certain political workers and labour leaders were removed.

Thus within three months of the Ministry's taking office there was left not a single order issued by the Bombay Government under the emergency laws imposing any restraint on individual or associations.

Six prisoners who had been convicted in connection with Ahmedabad-Viramgam Riots of 1919 were also released.

JAILS

The reorganisation of the prison system has engaged the attention of the Government. The revision of the Jail Manual has in consequence been ordered and steps have been taken to revise the rules governing Sub-Jails and Lock-ups.

The question of promoting jail industries including printing and employing prisoners on more remunerative labour is being examined. The possibility of introducing Khadi production in jails is being looked into and spinning has already been introduced in Yervda Female Jail. There will shortly be a Convicts Farm Colony at Visapur. The conditions under which jail remissions are given being considered to be unsatisfactory, the jail authorities have been instructed to put up proposals for alterations in the rules where necessary. The rules regarding the jail visitors are also being examined with a view to associating, where possible members of the Legislature with them.

POLICE

What should be the conduct of the police in relation to the public and crime was explained by the Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi at the Annual Police Conference in Poona. He urged them to uphold the law by all means without fear or favour. They should perform their duties in a spirit of service to the public and keep the ring clear for legitimate freedom of speech and action. Special instructions have been issued to the police not to cause any annoyance to Congressmen or other individuals when collecting information regarding political activities. They have also been specifically forbidden to receive gifts or 'Bakshis' from the public at Divali or on other auspicios occasions.

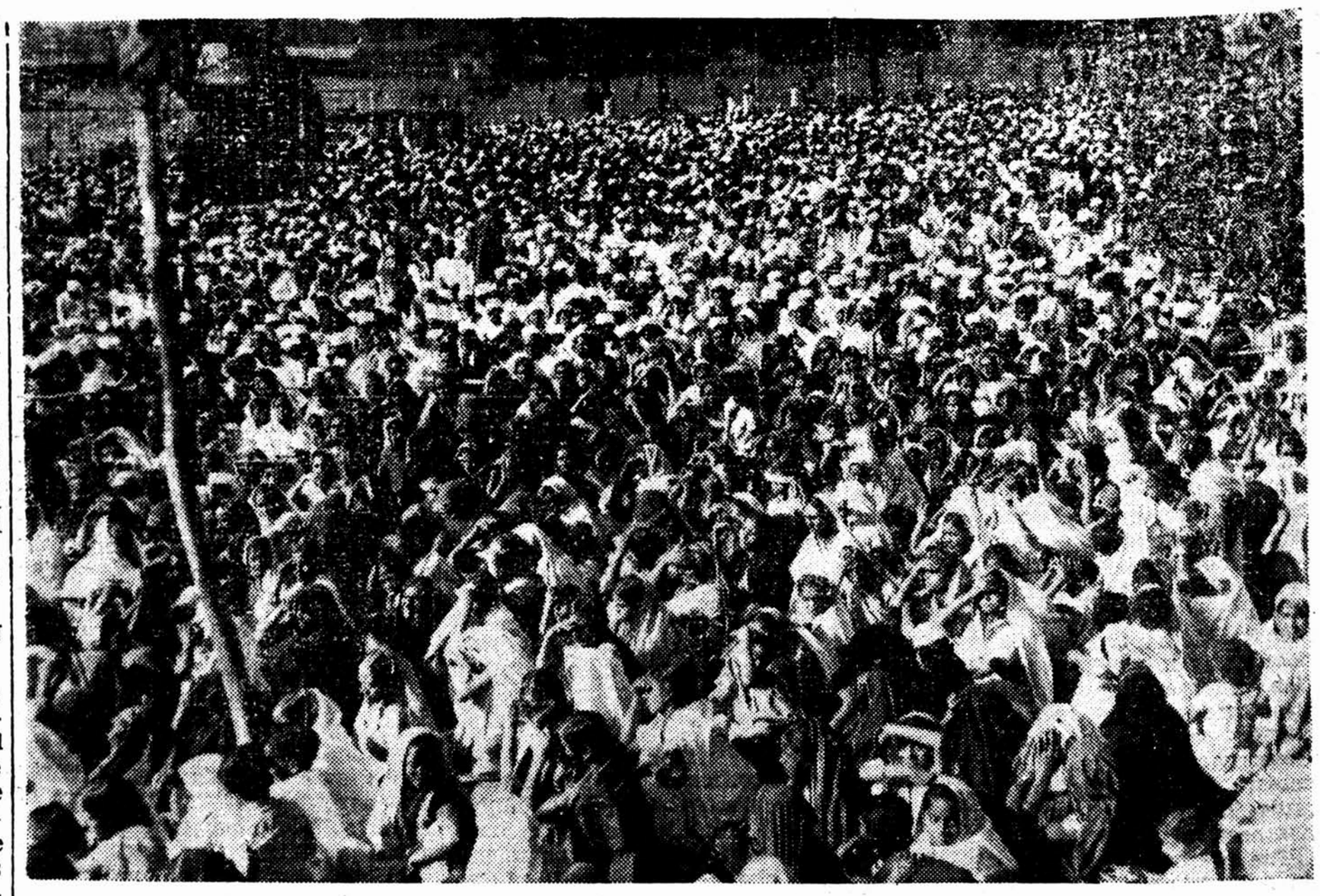
Orders have been issued for the restoration, on application by the persons concerned, of arms licences which were cancelled or not renewed for participation in the Civil Disobedience movement and for the return of the forfeited arms, if still in the possession of Government.

COMMUNAL TENSION

When the present Government assumed office, there was much communal feeling being expressed in the Press and elsewhere engendered mostly by the Sonya Maruti Temple dispute in Poona. One of the first step taken by the Government was to issue a severe warning to communalists who were plainly told that Government would take every step to prevent the dissemination of communal hatred and of ideas involving violence. The effect of this warning was most noticeable. The tone of the Press immediately improved, and the Home Minister was able to record within a short while a full settlement of long-standing temple-mosque dispute at Poona by the mutual agreement of the two communities.

Later twenty-two prisoners convicted in connection with the Sonya Maruti Teple Dispute in Poona and also 2 prisoners convicted in connection with the riots in Surat were released.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



GATHERING OF RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE S OF "VITHALNAGAR", HARIPURA AT THE OPENING CERE MONY OF THE CONGRESS EXH IBITION BY MAHATMAJI, ON THURSDAY MORNING.

Where W. I. A. A. Has Failed

Non-Fort Areas Neglected: Bus Traffic Ignored

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President, National Automobile Association of India, writes:—

I refer to the statement of Sir Stenson Cooke, General Secretary of the Automobile Association of London, paying his tribute to the work of W. I. A. A. and giving his opinion that there is no need for two motor organisations.

. SIR STENSON COOKE SEEMS TO BE ONE OF THE BIRDS OF PASSAGE, WHO WITHOUT KNOWING INDIAN CONDITIONS CAN EXPRESS AN OPINION ON EACH AND EVERY SUBJECT ON THIS SIDE OF THE WORLD AND BEYOND.

If he had known the facts that at the time when the Motor Vehicles Bill was before the Bombay Legislative Council and, though the motorists had a good case, the Association instead of fighting a test case, though they were fortified by legal opinion, played with the question, with the result that thousands of rupees which would have been returned to the motorist remained in the pocket of the Government of Bombay. At that time the Association showed the weak knee and forfeited the confidence of the motoring public.

One acquainted with the correspondence that appeared in the local papers at that time will agree that the W.I.A.A. did not live up to the expectations formed of them

Need Felt

The need for another Association has always been felt as the W.I.A.A. have specialised in looking after the interests of one class of motorists, the class that can well look after its interest. They have left a green field for another association and by their action or inaction have invited the formation of another association.

Will the authorities of W.I.A.A. say whether they have looked to the motorists using the Bombay-Agra Road and have devoted any attention to that road, which goes to Delhi and beyond, and confined their love to the more fashionable Bombay-Poona Road. Have they given any attention to the interests of bus users and bus drivers who preponderate over the motorists.

Harijans of Motorists.

Have the W.I.A.A. given any attention to the motor traffic beyond Fort area, extending on one side to Dhobi Talao and the other Crawford Market? Do they seem to believe that there is Bombay beyond these two points? And if any attention should have been given—and there was greater need for it,—it was beyond these two points. There has been grievance amounting to complaint, that all interests are not represented on their committee. But the attempt of our Association would be to look after the neglected interests of all classes of motorists especially those who are not fashionable and, are the Harijans of the motoring public.

I believe the more the merrier, and hence the Association that we intend to form should be welcomed by the W.I.A.A. as we will be complimenting the activities which they have not taken up. If by the formation of our Association the W.I.A.A. make up the credit will go to our association for which I do not look for thanks but surely not criticism. Competition is always a healthy sign and one can quote instances after instances where two Associations are looking to the same interest from different angles and different points of views.

Have we not the British Chambers of Commerce and Indian Merchants' Chamber and hundreds of other trade associations, all working in their own ways for bettering the interests which is their province.

I shall be more than happy and pleased to co-operate with the W.I.A.A. as I hope the Association will reciprocate the same feeling for our Association to use the quotation of Sir Stenson Cooke will remain unmoved and move on.

Politicals Must Ensure Peace

Mahadev Desai On Release Of Prisoners

Writing under the caption of Political, Prisoners" Mahadev Desai in to-day's issue of the Harijan says:

"If we were in enjoyment of complete independence, the question of the political prisoners would not take a moment to be solved. Pledged as we are to non-violence.

The ministers have got to feel the confidence that they would be able to ensure peace after a release of all the political prisoners. It is for the prisoners to inspire the Ministers with that confidence and not to embarrass them with hunger-strikes.

We would appeal to them once more deliberately to abandon their hunger-strike and then seek negotiation with the ministers on the one essential condition of peace. Once they have all inspired them with confidence in their co-operation in the cause of peace, their release becomes easy, nay a certainty.

If after having inspired them with that confidence the release cannot be secured, they may expect the ministers to hand in their resignations to Government.

Until that stage has arrived we would appeal to them with all the earnestness at our command to "preserve their precious lives for the service of the motherland", and to "give to the Congress the opportunity of securing their release."—A.P.

222 ATTACKS & 125 DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX IN CITY

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency, for the week ended February 5th were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 6 attacks and 6 deaths against nil in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district.

PLAGUE:—Four cases and two deaths from plague were reported during the work against 14-7 in the previous week. Dharwar district had 2-0 against 1-0; Belgaum 1-1 against 1-1 and Kanara 1-1 against 11-6.

SMALLPOX:—Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 108-5; Kolaba 58-6; Thana 35-1; Poona 22-2; Satara 19-1; Bombay Suburban 17-0; Surat 12-2; Ahmednagar 9-0; Nasik 5-1; Ahmedabad 6-4; Kanara 5-3; East Khandesh 3-0; Belgaum 1-0; Broach 1-0; and Bombay city 222-125. Total 523 attacks and 150 deaths against 401-106 in the previous week.

Thana, Lonavla, Nasik and Vile Parle Municipalities have engaged special vaccinators to push on vaccination work.

Nine cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 2 cases and 2 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city had 5-2 and Ahmedabad town 4-1.

SOHRAB BHAROOCHA FREE READING ROOM AT DAMAN.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commission of Daman held on the 24th January, under the presidentship of Mr. Carlos A. K. Fernandes, a resolution was passed appreciating the usefulness of the Sohrab Bharoocha Free Reading Room at Daman to the residents of the place, and thanking the Donor for provinding the people with facilities to peruse Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies and a rich selection of Books.

The Maharaja of Jaipur arrived at Baroda by aeroplane, and was received at the aerodrome by the Yuvaraja of Baroda.

MAHATMAJI WATCHING A VILLAGE WOMAN AT SPINNING-WHEEL IN THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Haripura Must Spare Mahatma

Otherwise, Undue Strain May Affect His Bengal And Frontier Tour Programmes

M. D. writes in latest issue of "Harijan."—

I will not say that there has been a setback in Gandhiji's health, but the Working Committee consultations have served to indicate, so to say, the Plimsoll line. Before the meeting of the Working Committee he had been giving interviews not exceeding an hour or a little more every day, but they did not appreciably disturb the equilibrium to which his blood pressure seemed to be settling down. The Working Committee meetings evidently meant longer consultations. Not that the members did not make a serious endeavour to spare him. They did not go to Segaon except when it was very necessary, and they took care not to tax him either, with discussion or argument But the mere mechanical effort, when it goes beyond a certain point, is enough to unsettle the balance, no matter how pleasant or unpleasant, how serious or light, a conversation is. And it would seem that for some time an hour or perhaps two at the most during the day will have to be observed as the Plimsoll line, and Sardar Vallabhbhai will have a hard time of it at Haripura, keeping a check on visitors and workers and leaders seeking interviews with Gandhiji.

Meanwhile baths, massage, rest, and everything else of the nature cure treatment continues and will continue even at Haripura. The extent to which Gandhiji can stand the strain at Haripura—the strain of being surrounded by crowds of people, apart from talks and discussions—will determine when he can leave for Bengal and after then for the Frontier Province. The hunger-strikers have been giving him an anxious time. He has more than once implored them to be patient and to give him a chance, unfortunately partially delayed by his ill health. But some of them evidently could not exercise patience, and forgot that they would make his work more difficult. In Dacca, where the deplorable tragedy of Sjt. Harendranath Munshi's death occurred, the hunger-strike has been abandoned, and it is to be hoped that before this issue of "Harijan" is out, it will have been abandoned in other jails also. Let the political prisoners know that their question is not even for a moment out of his mind.

MYSORE POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED.

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

The Government of Mysore has directed the immediate release of all political prisoners in the State numbering 12 including one woman and withdrawal of all pending prosecutions for political offences excepting those in connection with the disturbances which followed the arrest of Mr. K. F. Nariman.—A. P.

SURCHARGE ON BUNKER COAL TO STAY

Railway Rates Advisory Committee Decision Sequel

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

A Press "Communique" states:—"When in January 1932, a surcharge on the railway freight on coal was imposed generally, exemption therefrom was allowed 'inter alia' for coal for bunkering consigned to Calcutta for delivery to steamers at the various docks in the port. This exemption for bunker coal was discontinued from the 1st November, 1936, and the protests against this action then received from the various shipping interests concerned were referred to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee for investigation.

"The Committee have examined in their report recently submitted to the Government of India the grounds of complaint, and the conclusion arrived at by them is that the shipping interests concerned have not succeeded in establishing any of these grounds. The Committee, therefore, recommend the rejection of the application for exempting bunker coal from the surcharge.

"The Government of India have accepted this recommendation and the parties concerned have been advised accordingly."—United Press.

BANS AGAINST MIDNAPORE CONGRESS COMMITTEES TO BE LIFTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that all bans against Congress associations in Midnapore district which have been in force for a number of years will be removed by the end of this month.

The paper adds "it will be recalled that when bans against Congress organisations were removed exceptions were made in the case of Midnapore where Congress organisations were the strongest in the province. The way in which the people of Midnapore rallied round the Congress during the civil disobedience movement furnishes a most brilliant chapter in the history of the freedom movement in the country."—A. P.

A Hindu refreshment room at the Nasik Road railway station was declared open by the President of the Nasik Municipality.

THE ENTIRE EGYPTIAN GARRISON IN CAIRO MASSED IN FRONT OF THE ABDIN PALACE AND TOOK AN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING FAROUK OF EGYPT, WHO IS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF EGYPT'S ARMED FORCES. THEY MARCHED PAST THE KING.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

FAVOURITES TO THE FORE

Finalist Wins Hughes Memorial Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Well-backed horses were in evidence throughout the afternoon at Mahalaxmi on Saturday and the outing proved profitable for most people. A notable feature of the sport was the success which attended the efforts of Edgar Britt in the saddle. The smart Australian lightweight steered four winners out of eight mounts and was in brilliant form. George Bell on whom Fortune continues to smile was again the busiest trainer for Pegasus and Irish Ford credited him with a winning double. Both horses are owned by only Mr. A. Svamvur, the latter having been purched very recently from Mr. Sion Nessim.

The Gwalior-owned Finalist won the Hughes Memorial Plate as everyone thought he would. Ridden by Evans this time the gelding son of Winalot made no mistake. though he had to be shaken up to stay the late challenge of Play On. Only five horses lined up—a poor array for a race value Rs. 12,500 to the winner.

Backers hit the mark when making Desert Night the market choice in the Drinds Lodge Handicap Very well-handled by Simpson the speedy son of Buchan got the better of a close finsh with Titanium by a head. Titrazone, also considerably fancied was third, but Manclare obviously found the pace and his 9st.-7lb too much.

A 6—1 shot, Pegasus won Division I of the Gatwick Plate for Bill. The grey son of Cylonic had excellent assistance from Bromley and though at one time it looked as though he would be beaten, he came on again to hold School for Scandal by half a length. Tipperary—right at his best at the moment, had the race won for seven furlongs, but could not quite get the extra bit. Two of the best-backed here. Night Alarm and Highland Truce had nothing to do with the finish.

BRITT SHINES

Followers of the fortunes of Jockey Britt collected when Irish Fort got home first past the judge in the Gatwick Plate, Division II. The Irish bred son of Hartford carried the jacket of his new owner Mr. Svamvur and improved on anything he had hitherto shown. He made practically all his own running and was not impressed by the challenge of Embark and Assault-at-Arms. For a good favourite Rough Sea gave a most disappointing display and never at any stage shaped like a winner.

Vidalin's success in the Abberley Plate was readily gained. Ridden by Selby the five-year old son of Caligula atoned for his defeat in the Cambridgeshire last week beating Dignitary Private Seal and several others in every fashion. Mrs. F. Finwick was present on the course to see her smart horse win.

SMART INDIAN-BRED

Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice won the Mysore Cup in accordance with popular anticipation and in so doing took both the classic events set apart for Indian breds. It will be recalled that this smart son of Sold Bridge won the Jammu Cup last week cheaply purchased at the sale of Indian bloodstock last year this colt has more than paid his way. Quicksilver carried a lot of public money, but was no match for the winner at the weights.

One of the easiest victories of the day was that of Poppy Day in the Gaye Plate. Making the most of his light impose he scored from Al Hamil and The Duke. His success gave Mr. Chotani and trainer Moosa a well-merited double as Maharaja's Choice had won in the same colours earlier in the afternoon.

In winning Division I of the Kolhapur Plate in a common canter, Wheel of Fortune demonstated what manner of a good horse he is. Mr. Manton's three year-old—only recently promoted to a higher classification, made hacks of a field which included such useful performers as Lookman, Orient, Sadran Manfi, Timiat and Nur Jehan. He was a popular winner as he was the first market choice. After seven previous unsuccessful attempts this season Silver Star got his head in front in the Kolhapur Plate, Division II. Superbly handled by Britt Dr. Neagamvala's speedy grey stayed resolutely over the mile and beat Zoolum, Her Highness and several others very easily. Cherry Bin had a host of supporters, but the best he could do was to finish fourth.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

Bombay's Traffic Police are reported to be the best in India, but their handling of the heavy traffic at Mahalaxmi on race-days would not give this impression to a visitor. Better control of hack victorias and taxis is necessary and loaded lorries and hay carts should be prevented from using Clerk Road on a race-afternoon. At present gharrywallahs show a fine disregard for the rules of the road, especially at the foot of the Mahalaxmi Bridge and the Police do not appear to realize that they are both a nuisance and danger to other users of the road.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. (Div. II)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR 8-6, E. Britt .. 1
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 8-4, Bromley .. 2
Madame Neim's HER HIGHNESS 8-8, Selby 3
Mr. H. Romer's CHERRY BIN 8-4, Simmons 4

Won by 1-3|4 lengths, head. 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 51-1|5 secs.

All ran

Tote paid Rs. 82 for Win, Rs. 26, Rs. 26 and Rs. 24 for Places

Favourite: Her Highness and Cherry Bin.

Winner trained by Yusuff bin Essa

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE (Div. I)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE 8-9, Burn 1
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN 8-3, Brace 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-9 Graham 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SADRAN MANFI 8-3 E. Britt 4

Won by 4 lengths, short head 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 52-1|5 secs.

Did Not Run: Subah 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for Win, Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 36 for Places.

Favourite: Wheel of Fortune.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE GATWICK PLATE. (Div. II.)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS 7-7, Bromley 1
Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 8-2, W. Rickaby 2
Mr. R. Higgins's TIPPERARY 9-0, Maxwell 3
Mr. J. P. Avasia's TRESSEX 7-7, Flynn 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 40-3|5 secs.

Did Not Run: Maelstrom 8-9 and Wild Cherry 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 70 for Win Rs. 24, Rs 31 and Rs. 31 for Places.

Favourite: Highland Truce.

Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE MYSORE CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Gold Cup valued Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, and Rs. 9,000 from the rund, and 10 per cent in addition to the advertised winning stakes to the Breeder of the Winner. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. For Indian Horses four and five years old only. W. A. Penalties.—Winner of the All India Produce Stakes, Poona, 1937, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona, 1937, 7lbs. extra (not cumulative). Allowances. Mares and geldings 3lbs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 8-5, E. Britt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER, 8-11, Burn 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 8-5, R. Bell .. 3
Messrs Kay and G. Subharow's TRUE MAN, 9-7, ... 4

Not run: School for Scandal 9-4, Vanity Fair 8-2.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 4 lengths and 20 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 41 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 17 fer win, Rs. 11, and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

THE GAYE PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POPPY DAY, 7-7, E. Britt 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 9-0, C. Hoyt 2
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Gethin 3
Sir Homi Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 7-13, Selby 4

Not run: Taj al Nusser 7-13.

Won by 2 lengths, shorthead, and shorthead.

Time: 2 minutes, 19 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 91 for win, Rs. 29, Rs. 18 and Rs. 64 for places.

Winner trained by Moosa.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. F. Fenwick's VIDALIN, 7-12, Selby 1
H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's DIGNITARY, 9-0, Rook 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PRIVATE, SEAL, 8-12, Brace 3
Mr. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's DICHROIC, 7-12, (cd. 7-13), Evans 4

Not run: Mistral 8-10, Grianeog 7-12.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length and 1|2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 7 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 29 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE HUGES MEMORIAL PLATE.
Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 12,500; Second Rs. 4,000; Third Rs. 2,500. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 3lbs. Penalties.—The Winner of any one of the following races 7lbs. extra or of any two or more of such races 12lbs. extra. Eclipse Stakes of India, 1937; 1938. King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1936; 1937. The Viceroy's Cup Calcutta, 1936; 1937. Allowances.—Horses, which after 31st March, 1935, have not won a race, or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 7lbs. Rs. 10,000 14lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia's FINALIST, 9-0, Evans 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-0, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's MISTRAL, 8-7, Selby 3
Messrs S. Bagree and Edgar's SYNAGOGUE, 9-0, Munro 4

Not run: Kahapa 9-0, Martara 8-12.

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 11, and Rs. 11 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Messrs N. D. Bagree, B. Choubey and H. Ezekiel's DESERT NIGHT, 7-7, Simpson 1
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM, 8-2, Bromley 2
Mr. E. Esmond's TETRAZONE, 8-13, Rickaby 3
Mrs. Marbeth's MANCLARE, 9-7, Marrable 4

Not run: Synagogue 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 52 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE GATWICK PLATE. (Div. I.)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's IRISH FORD, 7-5, E. Britt 1
Mr. J. B. Allanson and Capt. F. Fenwick's EMBARK, 8-0, Whiteside 2
H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, 9-2, Brace 3
Mrs. N. E. Raymond's LORD CHANCELLOR, 8-10, Rickaby 4

Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 28, and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by C. Bell.

In Honour Of Vir Nariman

TO-DAY'S CHARITY CINEMA SHOW

The Bombay Citizens' Committee will hold a public reception at a cinema show at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his being elected to the B. P. C. C. with a record number of votes. "Dhoop-Chhao" will be screened. Admission will be by tickets and the proceeds will go to the funds of the Bombay Citizens' Committee and the Adult Franchise League.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

Tickets can be had from Mr. A. H. Gadre c/o Krishna Cinema or Nirbheed Office, Girgaon, Bombay, or at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road.

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The Government are examining proposals for starting canning and fruit preservation as cottage industries. It is probable that an expert will be appointed to start a laboratory in Madras to impart training.—United Press.

"Kavdi" procession recently held at Matunga by local South Indians.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

International Director Visits India

(From A Correspondent).

Mrs. Clarence Gasque, the International Director of the London World Fellowship of Faiths, sailed for India via Colombo, with a party of seven people of different nationalities, on January 15 by s.s. "Orontes." One of the main objects of their visit is to discuss with the leaders of different religions a plan for holding a World Parliament of Faiths in India in 1940, following the International Congress of Faiths to be held in the summer and autumn in 1939, in New York at the time of the great World's Fair, and in San Francisco during the Golden Gate Exhibition.

Mrs. Gasque comes from a wealthy American family and has her residence in London and also a home in Paris. She divides her time between the United States and Europe, working for the World Fellowship of Faiths and other organisations promoting peace and brotherhood. In Colombo, Mrs. Gasque expects to meet Sir D. Baron de Jayatilaka, Dr. W. A. de Silva and other leaders of the Buddhist faith; in India, His Holiness Shankaracharya Dr Kurtkoti, the head of the Ahmadiyya Movement, Swami Gnanananda, Dr. George S. Arundale, Professor and Mrs. James Cousins, Sir Akbar Hydari, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore and other leading Indians.

"Peace and Progress through World Fellowship," the proceedings of the International Assembly of the World Fellowship of Faiths, recently held in London and Paris under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, is just published. It contains inspiring addresses from sixty leaders of many creeds and countries, with many illustrations, songs and readings.

MRS. CLARENCE GASQUE.

Mr. Laurence Housman, the distinguished English dramatist, is the present Chairman of the British National Council; Hon. Herbert Hoover is the President and Bishop Francis J. McConnell the Chairman of the American National Council. Mr. Kedarnath Das Gupta and Mr. Charles Frederick Weller are the General Secretaries of the World Fellowship of Faiths, with headquarters at Savoy Hotel, London, and Hotel New Yorker, New York.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A waiter named Daulatkhan Rahimkhan (17) was knocked down by a motor-car yesterday near Venus Cinema at Parel. He sustained multiple abrasions all over the body, and was removed to K. E. M. Hospital, where he died.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigations till February 17.

A verdict of accidental death was passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held on the body of a girl-wife named Laxmibai Velji (18), residing at Nall Bazar, who died of severe burns in the J.J Hospital this morning.

She was boiling water for tea, with her back towards the stove, when her sari caught fire. A man threw some water on her and put out the flames but she had sustained serious injuries.

An unidentified middle-aged person was knocked down by a motor lorry on Tilak Bridge, Dadar this morning. He sustained serious injuries and died on way to K. E. M. Hospital.

It appears that the deceased wanted to cross the bridge when a moto- lorry was coming from the opposite direction. The driver was arrested by the police on the spot

The body was removed to the morgue

"ORGANISE TO FIGHT FOR YOUR DEMANDS"

Yagnik's Call To Peasants

(From A Correspondent.)

BILLIMORA, (By Mail).

Mr. Indulal Yagnik accompanied by the Secretary of the Surat Kisan Committee Mr. Nathubhai Naik, attended a meeting of about 1,000 peasants held at Nerdark Chhaper. Mr. Yagnik was introduced by Mr. Naik as the pioneer of the peasants' movement in Gujarat and one of the chief organisers of the All-India Kisan Sabha.

Mr. Yagnik said that he was greatly pleased to be in their midst after such a long time, and at a time when the Congress is meeting at Haripura the peasants should not consider this as a great place of pilgrimage. They should go there with some set decisions and demands. The Surat peasants, after formulating their demands, should co-ordinate their movement with the peasantry of India, and press the Congress to get favourable laws passed through its Governments in seven Provinces.

Mr. Yagnik referred at length to the demands of the peasants. He said, they demand an immediate substantial reduction in land tax as was promised in the election manifesto. He strongly condemned the entire revenue system.

The speaker further said that it was the peasant who worked and toiled in the biting cold and scorching heat. The peasants at the plough, he remarked, were the real owners of the land. He advised the peasants to organise and fight for getting land revenue reduced. The peasants should organise to fight for their demands.

Poor Family Turned Out Of Their House

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Bayorji Vikaji, a veteran peasant leader, who is organising the peasants of Bulsar and Pardi Talukas of Surat district writes about a tale of Sahukar 'Zulum' in a village.

The facts of the tale are that a peasant died in 1936. A Sahukar approached his widow, and asked her to pay back the money that the deceased owed to him. He is alleged to have taken away forcibly 200 big bamboo sticks worth about Rs. 90. Then, it is rumoured, he managed to get the widow sign a bond the contents of which she was not told. For this she was given a rupee.

After some days, the Sahukar again approached her and ordered her and her children to quit their home, saying that the home belonged to him. They were forced to leave the house.

Then the forsaken and forlorn family sought help of a distant relative, who advised them to go to the Court and file a suit against the Sahukar. They had no money, so they started for the Court on foot but while crossing a railway line, the mother and small baby were crushed by the train and the relative's back was broken. He is now under treatment in the Hospital.

In the meantime the moneylender, fearing prosecution, induced one uncle of the boy to take back the house.

The village was astir with this harrowing tale of the Sahukar's brutality. A meeting of about 1 000 villagers including 200 women was held where, in spite of threats of money-lenders the people passed resolution criticising the attitude of the Sahukar and decided to give protection to the family

The Surat Kisan Committee is looking into the matter, and it is understood will proceed against the Sahukar legally.

NO JOB FOR MONTH-SO SUICIDE!

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A 50-years-old person was found hanging by his neck at Wadi Chawl Gally, New Parbhadevi Road, yesterday.

At the inquest on Hanmantha Kashagud, his son stated that the deceased was without occupation for the last one month.

He left home saying that he is going to say 'good-bye' to his creditors prior to leaving for his native place. He did not return that night and was later found hanging.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "suicide" today.

In England and America every householder keeps a few good quality fowls for the daily supply of fresh eggs for the Breakfast table. White Leghorns or Rhode Island Reds are best suited for the purpose. Ask the Asian Poultry Institute; 11, Konnot Road, Poona, for further information. (Advt).

800 WOMEN MATCH WORKERS ON STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

About 800 women workers of the box-filling department of the Bombay Match Works, Kurla, are on strike since Wednesday.

Messrs. R. M. Jambhekar and T.T. Suryawanshi are leading the strike.

Following are the demands of the strikers:—

1. One 'thali' shall consist of only 200 match-boxes, irrespective of whether each box contains 40, 60, or 80 match-sticks.
2. The rate of payment for every 'thali' filled shall be five coppers instead of four.
3. Extra work of carrying building material etc., shall not be thrust upon women workers.
4. Extra women workers shall be employed for the work of sorting waste-material from 'thalis.'
5. There shall be no fines, dismissals or forced leave imposed on workers for extra sticks or double sticks stuck together at the match-top being found in match-boxes.
6. Every worker shall be given full 26 days work per month.
7. All regulations of the Factory Act shall be scrupulously observed with regard to pregnancy, leave and payment; and the old job shall be given to every woman on expiration of the pregnancy leave.
8. Wages shall be paid before the 10th of every month.
9. There shall be no victimisation of strikers.

These demands have been duly forwarded to the manager of the concern immediately on the next day of the strike by the strike committee.

Why be disheartened? Solve all your difficulties—Love, Peace, Success, Sickness. Consult Prof. A. K. BUX, Famous Palmist at Nawaz Mansion, 1st floor, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, between 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Highest testimonials from Lords, Governors, Maharajas, Nawabs, etc. Do not miss this opportunity—last visit to Bombay.

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.
P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Subhas Bose's Visit To City

RECEPTIONS BY B. P. C. C. & LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS ON THURSDAY (24th Feb.)

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement:—

The arrangements are now nearly completed regarding the reception of the Congress President on Thursday (24th instant).

The Congress President will arrive by Kathiawar Mail He will get down at Dadar where he will be received by the Dadar District Congress Committee. From Dadar he will be taken in a special train to Victoria Terminus station. The Presidential train will be drawn in at an open platform exactly at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

RECEPTIONS "EN ROUTE" TO CHOWPATTY

The Congress President will be first received by the B P. C. C. Thereafter he will be garlanded by various public and commercial associations The President will start from Victoria Terminus exactly at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.). On the way presidential coach will halt at the following places:—

Bazaar Gate junction—Crawford Market—Mangaldas Market—M. J. Market—Bullion Exchange—Zaveri Bazaar—Marwari Bazaar—Bhuleshwar Bamba Khana—Ful Galli—C. P. Tank and the Congress House.

The Associations and persons wanting to garland the President should stop at one of these halts as it will not be possible to stop the procession every now and then The procession will reach the Congress House at 10 a.m. (S.T.). From Congress House the President will drive to Sagar Villa, Choupatty, where he will be staying with his friend Mr Nathalal D Parikh.

REQUEST TO ASSOCIATIONS

Several Mercantile Associations have written to us intimating their desire to present an address of welcome to the Congress President It is difficult to fix the final programme until we know all the functions that are to be included in the Presidential programme We have, therefore, to request those public bodies and Mercantile Associations who want to invite the President to write to us at once.

The first official function of the programme will be a mass meeting at the Azad Maidan on Thursday (24th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

tremendous ovation with folded hands

DETENU AND POLITICALS

Mr Bose has issued the following Press statement:—

"Before leaving Calcutta, I had consultations with some prominent members of the Bengal P. C. C., regarding our plan of campaign for demanding the release of the Detenus and Political Prisoners. I suggested that a strong Committee representing all groups in the Congress, and with power to co-opt, should be immediately appointed, in order to continue the present agitation. I shall be away for three or four weeks. but it is extremely important that the work should go on, even in my absence. Those who are desirous of assisting this work or in the organisation of relief for Detenus and Political Prisoners, may communicate with me, or with the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, as we are anxious to have the co-operation of everybody in the above work."—A.P.

NAGPUR'S TREMENDOUS OVATION TO PRESIDENT

Representative Committee To Continue Detenu Agitation

NAGPUR, February 12.

A large number of Congressmen, students and members of the public were present at the station, and greeted Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-Designate of the Haripura Congress, when he passed through Nagpur "en route" to Bombay this evening.

Mr. Bose was profusely garlanded by several individuals, on behalf of various bodies. When the train steamed out of the Station, Mr. Bose acknowledged the

SATYAPAL TO CONTEST PUNJAB ASSEMBLY SEAT?

LAHORE, February 12.

Dr Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Commiteee, has been nominated by the Working Committee of the P.P.C.C., to contest the by-election in the Sialkot-Amritsar Rural Constituency, to the Punjab Assembly caused vacant by the election of Mr. Crai having been set aside by the Tribunal. No decision has yet been reached regarding the Labour seats.—A.P.

All Quiet On Shahidgunj Front

LAHORE, February 12.

Except for the arrest of a batch of five Ahrar volunteers, in connection with the Shahidganj agitation, nothing untoward happened in Lahore to-day, the second day of the Id. The police arrangements were, however, continued.

FIVE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

A meeting of the Muslims was held at the Wazirkhan Mosque, at the termination of which, five volunteers were dispatched to say prayer in the Shahidganj. They were stopped outside the Delhi Gate, where they were arrested. The total number of arrests since the fresh Shahidganj movement started, has reached 388.

The two batches, comprising of 22 volunteers, arrested last evening, were tried to-day. Two of them apologised, while the remaining 20 were sentenced to six months' each.—A.P.

DR. BACHA AT NAVSARI

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI (By Mail.)

Dr. A. P. Bacha, was accorded a reception during his recent visit to his home town Navsari.

The Medical Union gave a tea party to Dr. Bacha, when the Sessions Judge and other Officers of the state and prominent members of all communities were present.

ADVANCE PROHIBITION

Liquor Shops In City To Close For 2 Days

That the Government of Bombay are in deadly earnest about bringing in total prohibition gradually, is evidenced by their latest resolve to reduce consumption of intoxicants as far as possible, at present. With that end in view the Excise authorities have issued orders to the effect that liquor shops, toddy booths, bars and shops in Bombay City will be closed for two days in a month beginning from August next. The days selected for the purpose are the pay day fixed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for mills employing 1,000 or more workers, and also the subsequent day.

Fresh auctions will take place subject to this condition so that the licensees can have no reason to grumble that they did not know of this when they took up licensees.

Licences for foreign liquor shops selling liquor either for spot or outside consumption, liquor stalls, refreshment rooms supplying liquor, toddy tree foot-booths and country liquor shops in the city will be issued subject to this rule. The condition will be operative from August 1.

Licences for country liquor shops and foreign liquor shops in the city for 1838-39 will be sold from Tuesday next subject to this condition.

WILL POLITICALS BE RELEASED?

Pandit Jawaharlal Not Prepared To Confirm Or Deny Report

ALLAHABAD, February 12.

No confirmation is available here of the news published in some papers regarding the instruction by the Congress Headquarters to Ministers in the seven Congress Provinces to release all political prisoners on the eve of the ensuing session of the Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed, said that he was not prepared either to confirm or deny the news.

In spite of slight fever, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in the A.-I. C. C Office till 1 p.m. today. Accompanied by Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Ashraf, Dr. Lohia and Z. A. Ahmad, Pandit Nehru is proceeding to Haripura this evening.—A.P.

LOOK OUT FOR

SPECIAL CONGRESS NUMBER

OF THE

Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY 20th FEB. 1938.)

All-India Leaders write on Burning Topics of the Day.

Political, Economic, Social and Educational

Among the Contributions appearing in the Number are:—

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF HARIPURA CONGRESS.
Dr. PATTABHI SEETARAMAYYA—"Cardinal Issues Before the Congress."
M. C. CHAGLA—"The Hindu-Muslim Problem."
Mr. K. M. MUNSHI—"Federation Must Be Resisted."
Mrs. MARGARET E. COUSINS—"Women as Legislators."
Mrs. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA—"Unorganised Trades in India."
BALVANTRAY MEHTA—"The Menace of Federation."
Dr. J. M. KUMARAPPA—"Reorganising Education to Build a Nation."
Dr. SUMANT B. MEHTA—"Between the Devil and the Deep Sea."
AHMED ALI—"The Role of Writers in Present Struggle."
HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA—"Bread and Stone."
CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR—"Indian States and the Congress."
SWAMI VISHWANAND—"Dawn of a New Era."
L. R. TAIRSEE—"The Time of Trial."
Principal BALKRISHNA—"Five Years Plan for Adult Education."
SHANKARRAO DEO—"How Shall We Succeed?"
L. B. BHOPATKAR—"Federation: To Accept or To Reject It?"
HARIHARNATH SASTRI—"Cawnpore Labour Situation."
GOPINATH SRIVASTAVA—"The Congress Government of U. P."
Dr. RAMMANOHAR LOHIA—"Indians in Foreign Lands."
BEN BRADLEY—"Greetings to Congress."
"ARIES"—"National Scouting and National Reconstruction."
DINKAR DESAI—"Mamlatdar's Durbar: A Story of Satyagraha Days."
B. N. GOKHALE—"Minor Holy Places of the Deccan."

Also Special Messages from Premier KHER, Minister MUNSHI, LATTHE, MORARJI DESAI, GILDER, NURIE and PATIL, President PAKVASA, Sardar PATEL, JAMNALAL BAJAJ, JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM, Dr. SYED MAHMUD and ACHARYA KRIPALANI.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

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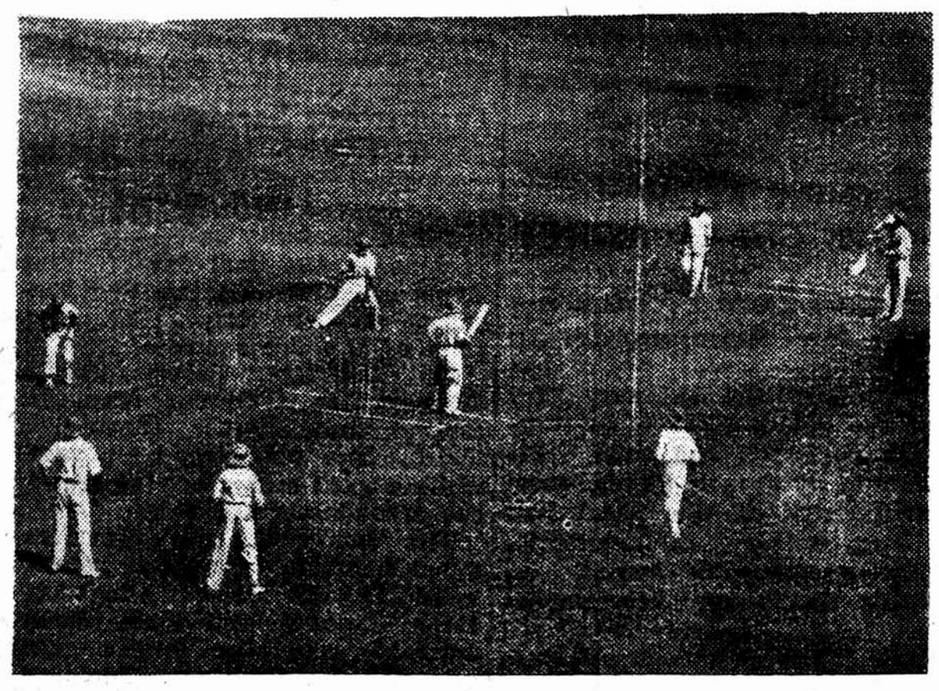
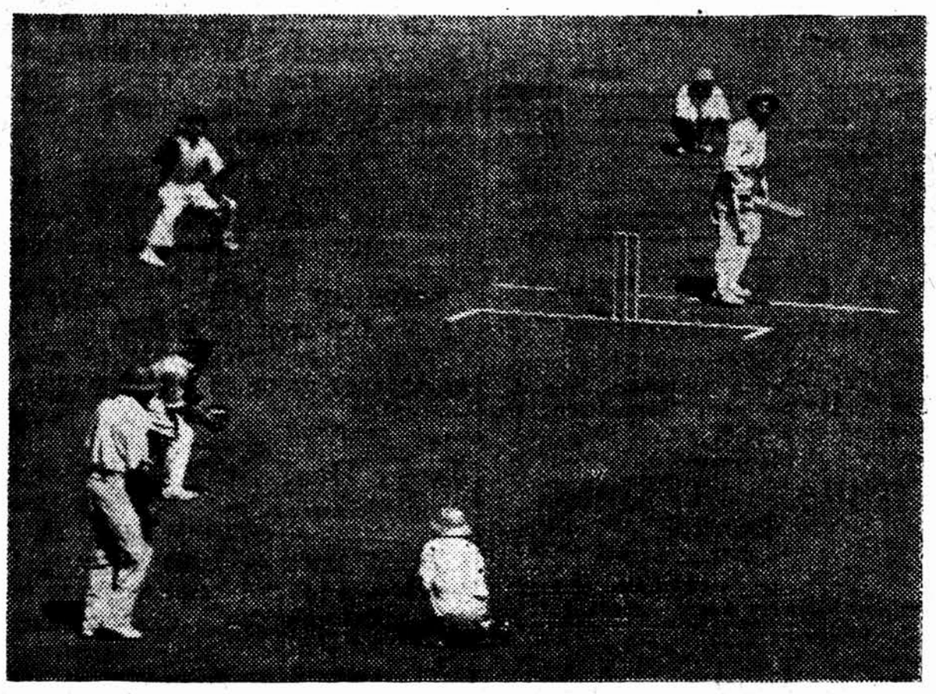


EDRICH BEING CAUGHT BY MERCHANT, OFF AMAR SINGH.

HARDSTAFF CAUGHT BY MERCHANT, OFF AMAR SINGH.



YARDLEY BEING DROPPED BY AMARNATH, OFF AMAR SINGH.

LANGRIDGE GIVEN L.B.W., OFF AMAR SINGH.

Sensational Cricket At Stadium

Batsmen Fail Miserably In Fifth Test

(By J. C. Maitra)

The fifth "Test" match between India and Lord Tennyson's team commenced at the Brabourne Stadium yesterday under ideal weather conditions. But the most disappointing feature of the day, to start with, was the very poor attendance of spectators. At the Commencement of the match there were barely a couple of thousand people. The number rose to about seven or eight thousand as the day progressed. Things had the appearance of the last Pentangular days.

THE BOYCOTT AGAIN!

The reason was not far to seek. The dispute between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Cricket Club of India, or rather the three principal Gymkhanas still remains unsolved. Therefore the Hindu community as a whole boycotted the show, in sympathy with the premier sporting institution of their community. It clearly showed that they were determined not to support the C. C. I.—however interesting the engagements might be, at any rate, as far as cricket was concerned. It is indeed a very great pity, as I have so often said, that these four communities cannot make up their differences in a friendly spirit for the welfare of cricket in this city.

HIGH GATE CHARGES.

One of the causes which attributed to the poor attendance might be the high gate charges fixed by the C. C. I. while the affiliated clubs of the Bombay Cricket Association were selling their season tickets for Re. 1-2-0, it was rather beyond the limits of optimism to expect people to pay Rs. 2-4-0 and Re. 1-2-0 per diem. No doubt the engagement was highly interesting. But people had already too much of good fares of cricket and Wrestling during the last two or three months. And it is now beyond their means to pay so highly. If the C. C. I. authorities are wise, they should halve the rates at least, if they have not done so already. Then they have some chance of filling up the stands in a fair measure.

TENNYSON'S LUCK AT LAST.

For the first time in the series of "Test" matches, Tennyson won the toss yesterday. Considering the excellent character of the pitch, it was no wonder that he elected to take the first lease of the wicket. The Indian team had been strengthened by the inclusion of Mahomed Nissar and Mushtaq Ali who were unable to play in the Madras Test. But Banerjee had to drop out owing to an injury to his left hand and his place was filled by R. K. Ranvirsinhji of Jamnagar. At the side of the tourists there was an important change in that Gover who had been playing, such a terrible havoc on the Indian batsmen so long, was also "hors de combat" like Banerjee and had to stand down in favour of Smith.

AMARSINGH'S DEADLY BOWLING.

The tourists found Amarsingh in a devastating form—so much so that he dismissed three of their best batsmen—Edrich, Hardstaff and Langridge—at the expense of 20 runs only. As a matter of fact 4 wickets were down with 49 runs on the board, Amarnath being responsible for the dismissal of Parks for 8. If he had held the easy catch offered by Yardley off Amarsingh at the very commencement of his career, things would have been still more hopeless for the tourists. When lunch was taken, the total stood at 73 for 4 wickets.

Nissar bowling with less pace but more swing and accuracy—bumping being altogether absent from his armoury. He found his luck immediately after lunch when he captured the wickets of Worthington and Yardley. The dismissal of the latter was particularly gratifying to him as this batsman had dug himself in for 105 minutes to collect his 31 runs.

A POOR TOTAL.

Six wickets had fallen for 81 runs. It was by no means a rosy picture for the visitors. Gibb and Pope made a heroic attempt to stay the rot. But they found Amar Singh unplayable. The whole team was out for 130 runs—one of their leanest totals in Test Cricket. Amar Singh showed the fine analysis of 25.5 overs, 9 maidens 47 runs and 5 wickets—one of his best performances as far as Bombay is concerned.

A feature of the day was the fine wicket-keeping by Hindlekar. The unfailing manner in which he negotiated the wide balls at his left was really remarkable, and undoubtedly puts him as the best wicket-keeper in India—and may be, one of the world.

Another notable feature was that as many as five catches were offered and held at short leg, Mankad being responsible for three and Merchant for two. Obviously the leg-trap set up by the bowlers worked very well indeed. The batsmen fell easy preys to them.

OPTIMISM SHORT LIVED.

The home team entered on their first venture in a jubilant mood. The initial advantage which the tourists had obtained through the spin of the coin had not proved them of much avail. They hoped to put up a big score to neutralise the handicap of their fourth innings play. However, they faced with a worse disaster than the visitors. With 3 runs on the board, they lost Mushtaq Ali and Vinoo Mankad who rendered them yeoman's service in the previous Tests. Pope who was bowling with all the fire he possessed added one more to his bag when the score rose to 30 Amarnath being his third victim. At this stage his analysis was 6 overs. 2 maidens, 8 runs and 3 wickets. Wellard made their position still worse by capturing two more wickets. The score was then 43 only—a most disheartening position indeed. Merchant and Amar Singh then got together to raise the total to 73 by the end of the day without separation.

INTERESTING PROSPECTS.

What the day has in store to-day nobody can tell. If this pair sticks on, there is some chance of overstepping the "tourists" total. In any case, neither side is likely to have gained much advantage as a result of the first innings play. Therefore the visitors would be in a somewhat stronger position than the home team—provided of course they can put up a much better show in the second innings. But I do not expect the wicket to wear out so much to be a severe handicap to the Indians in the fourth innings. To-day's play will show the advantage gained by one or the other. It is sure to have a very interesting termination on the whole.

Latest Commercial News

BOMBAY, February 12

LONDON EXCHANGES
Sterling dollar opened steady but rates eased in absence of support. Franc was quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
It was a quiet market with no special features. Incentive was lacking

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938

New York, Feb 12

Previous closing	8.71
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Feb 12

Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.90
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	4.90
Difference	unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 175-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 12
New York cotton market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 12
The following were the opening ranges:—
March (8.73/8.72) closed
May (8.82/8.80) closed
July (8.84/8.83) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 12
January (4.91) 4.90
March (4.96) 4.96
January (6.97) 6.99
March (7.08) 7.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 12
Broach cotton market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 12
The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Peko higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE
New Crop (18 11/16 sellers) 18 5/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£21) £21
Lightning January (£20) £20

RUBBER
Spot (7 value) 7 sellers
Forward April June (7 1/8 paid value) 7 1/8 paid sellers

LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 12
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 91 1/4, May 90 3/8 and July 89 7/8. It was holiday market with nothing much doing owing absence stimulus.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 12
Chicago Wheat market was closed today.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)
Bombay, Feb 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	10	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	10	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	9	9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb 12

Previous closing	5.02 1/16
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Feb 12

Previous closing	5.02.17
To-day's opening	5.02.15
To-day's closing	5.01.97

FRANC RATE
London, Feb 12

Previous closing	151.43
To-day's opening	151.31
To-day's closing	151.52

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 12
London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 5.02.15 and remained stationary with very little doing and later eased to 5.02.02 in absence of speculative support.
Franc opened at 151.31 and eased to 151.43 on very little doing at this level it remained stationary.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.494) 11.440
New York on Bombay (37.89) 37.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.33) 95.35
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 1/8 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£179 1/4 buyers £179 1/2 sellers. Barely steady) closed
Lead (£14 11/16 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£42 to £43) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb 12
The following cable information was received from London:—
"India sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Feb 12	
Spot	(20 1/4d.)	20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.)	19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb 12
London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb 12
Liverpool wheat market closed at 91 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 12

	Rs.	a.	p.
5-30 p.m. quotations:—			
Wheat May	4	12	6
Wheat September	4	12	9
Linseed May	7	10	6
Linseed September	7	13	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 12
London Stock Exchange market was closed to-day.

CHECK ON FLOW OF CHEAP MONEY

Borrowers Turn To Clearing Banks For Accommodation

LONDON, February 12.
On the Money Market, continued tax payments and some repatriation of French Funds, exercised a check on the recent flow of cheap money. Consequently, borrowers frequently turned to Clearing Banks for accommodation.
Wall Street remained closed.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 12
5 p.m. quotation—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	closed		
Silver Magh	closed		
Silver Fagan	closed		
Gold ready	closed		
Gold Magh	closed		
Gold Fagan	closed		
Sovereign	closed		

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 12
The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-12-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 12
Indian Sterling Loan market was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 12
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 54 3/8) closed
General Motors (dol 34 3/4) closed
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/4) closed
U S Steel Preference (dol 106 1/2) closed.

OVERCOMES IMPULSE TO STEAL

Tempted Husband To Make Fresh Start

After breaking into a warehouse a man, who for twelve years tried to go straight, was declared to have overcome the intention to steal.
He is Albert Crane, 45, builder, of Stoke Newington, N., who by being bound over at the Old Bailey was allowed to have a fresh start.
When a youth of eighteen, Crane was sent to prison as a suspected person.
He committed several crimes, and then struggled to make good.
He married, and worked as a builder and decorator, but misfortune overtook him.
His wife and two children became ill, and he lost his work.
In desperation Crane returned to crime. This time he broke into a City warehouse and filled a suitcase with 22 silk dresses, 26 children's frocks, and other articles.
Then, overcome with remorse, he left the suitcase and walked out of the building.
A woman living opposite informed the police that a man had broken into the warehouse, and as Crane came out he was arrested.

LEAVING EMPTY-HANDED.

Crane's counsel told this story at the Old Bailey when Crane pleaded guilty to warehouse breaking.
In support of it a police officer gave evidence that Crane was leaving the premises empty-handed when caught.
The Recorder, Mr. Gerald Dodson, remarked that there were circumstances which allowed him to take a lenient course.
He added. "Don't let it be thought I am formulating a charter of freedom for warehouse breaking."
In binding Crane over for three years, he observed, "You have made good for twelve years, and if you have any manliness and response to leniency you will never come here again."
"All I wanted to do was to be Father Christmas to my two little children who were lying ill," Crane said afterwards.
"I went out to steal, but managed to overcome the impulse.
"I have been married six years, and until this happened my wife did not know of my past.
"We have been very happy together, and I could not let her down.
"We are now going to make a fresh start together."

EMPIRE GAMES FINAL

Tambirattu Scratched With Injured Ankle

SYDNEY, Feb. 12.
Thirty thousand spectators were present on the final day of the Empire Games. The weather was sultry, and oppressive. The results of the finals are:—
120 HURDLES: Lavery (South Africa) first, O'Connor (Canada). Second, and Stenner, (Australia), Third. The play won by a yard, while a yard and a half separated the second and the third.
The time taken was fourteen seconds, which is a world record.
440 YARDS: Roberts (England), Fritz (Canada), and Shore (South Africa) won by inches and one and a half yards. The time occupied was 47'/9", which is the game's and Australian record.
80 METRES HURDLES: Miss Barbara Burke (South Africa), I. Grant (Australia) and R. Tong (New Zealand) won by inches and a yard. The time taken was 11'/7", which is the games's and Australian record.
220 YARDS: Miss Norman of Coleman and E. Wearne all of Australia, won by three yards and two yards, the time taken being 24'/7".
HOPSTEP JUMP: Metcalfe (Australia) won in 50'/10".
Tambirattu was scratched with an injured ankle in the long jump. —Reuter.

Janki Dass Still Indisposed

SYDNEY, Feb. 12.
Janki Dass is still dizzy and bruised and did not compete in the road race but was watching it.
"I am most disappointed as this was my favourite race and I had hoped to gain a place. However, I have learnt a lot. I hope to get another chance in the Olympics."—Reuter.

BACK TO THE SIMPLE LIFE

Personally, I believe in a simple life. I think our civilisation is becoming overloaded, too complicated, too artificial. Industrialism has severed the age-long tie which mankind to a country life.
"We are training too many men for the black-coat occupations. Those who fail—and there is not enough work for all—turn very sour and become parlour Bolsheviks. The flight from the land is a thoroughly bad symptom."—Dr. W. R. Inge.

A third batch of five Ahrars marched from the Wazirkhan Mosque on Saturday evening. They were arrested on the crossing of the City Kotwal. Sixty-three persons have hitherto been arrested to-day.—A.P.

It is understood that a Conference of Speakers of Legislatures in India will meet at Simla in July next. The last Conference met at Delhi in January.

WEAKNESS IN WHEAT MARKETS

Foreign Markets Steady

DELHI, Feb. 10.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 37.6 (37.9) Rozario 51.6 51.9)

Chicago:—May 95 5/8 (93 1/8) July 91 5/8 (88)

Liverpool:—March 91 (90 1/2) May 90 1/8 (89 1/4).

Buneos Aires:—Feb. 12.04 (12.20)

Winnipeg:—May 127 3/4 (125 1/4)

Karachi:—Ready 26-15 (27-2) March 26-12-9 (27-0) July 25-8-6 (25-10-0)

Bombay:—May 4-12-3 (4-13-3) Sept. 4-12-0 (4-13-0)

Hapur:—Ready and Maha 2-11-1 2-11-6) Jeth 2-11-4 (2-11-10)

Calcutta:—May 3-9-6 (3-9-9)

Amritsar:—Chet 2-10-10 (2-10-10) Har 2-10-2 (2-10-5)

Lyallupr:—Fagun 2-11-5 2-11-7) Har 2-9-8 (2-9-7).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets outside India closed a shade stronger while the markets in India finished weaker during the week under review. Neither the strength in th international markets was even nor the easiness in Indian markets. During the mid-week, a very strong wave swept almost all over the markets and the prices consequently soared up, but towards the close the markets again began to assume an easier trend. The principal bullish factors were, good speculative buying in sympathy with Winnipeg advices, covering of estimated exports sales, pessimistic advices from winter wheat areas, reports of fair reduction in visible supplies, and better tone in securities. The bearish tendency was caused mainly by long March liquidations, quiet trade demand and excellent new crop prospects and even the steadier foreign cables were brushed aside by these factors.

KARACHI MARKET.

For the most part of the week the Karachi market was governed by an easier feeling but towards the end a slight upheavel was noticed which, though helped the prices to move up, could not bring them about the previous week's level. Punjab easier offerings, larger arrivals. March liquidations, option dealers selling and lack of bullish enthusiasm led to the easier sentiment. The July contract was however not so much affected and lost partially about two annas per candy on account of transfer of long accounts from March to July position. In the forward section March liquidations and July buyings constituted the main feature of the week. Trading was on a fair scale and the total spot sales amounted to about 25,000 bags; a large quantity was bought by local millers. There has been a rapid increase in the daily receipts which now averages 13,000 bags per day. The total arrivals of the week ending Feb. 5, amounted to about 74,770 bags bringing the accumulations since April 1, to 5,802,457 bags. The exports during the same week were about 33,348 bags and since April 1, there are estimated at 4,753,408 bags. Unsold stock in the dealers hands is assessed to be some 58,000 bags. 500 tons of July and 250 tons of May deliveries are also reported to have been bought by European firms.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

There was a retrograde movement in prices at Calcutta. Local sellers were somewhat active. The volume of trading in wheat and flour was satisfactory but during the last days the buyers felt hesitant and did not go in at around prevailing rates. Due to the fall in interior markets the Australian quotations seem to be out of parity and the rates are not likely to depress further. Mills are operating 3 days a week. Arrivals average 350 tons daily from the districts. Bombay displayed a quiet session and the operators were awaiting any incentive.

The upcountry markets adopted an attitude which might be better called a slippery one. As the week progressed the prices tended to fall recording a total fall of 0/1/4 per maund at Hapur. The Karachi advices and the favourable weather gave a furtherance to the easiness. The stockists in the Punjab and U. P. have become more anxious to unload their holdings in view of the fast approach of the new crop which has had excellent prospects. An irregular and uncertain sentiment formed the main thing of interest in Hapur. The Maha and Jeth quotations never tried to follow each other and whenever the former jumped up, the latter fell down and vice versa. The highest touched at 2-12-6 for Maha and 2-12-2 for Jeth and the lowest 2-10 9 and 2-11-2 respectively. Teji-Mandi for Maha Suri 9, was settled yesterday at 2-11-2. Speculative business was on the larger scale. The exporters evinced no fresh interest. The off-takes during the week amounted to some 49 Khattis which have reduced the stocks to 402 Khattis, equivalent to 12,000 tons. These off-takes are the execution of contracts made some time ago.

LYALLPUR MARKET.

Lyallpur remained weak and was pressed heavily by the U.P. and Bombay sellers. The market was so much depressed by bears selling pressure that the small stocks in the local and surrounding markets and purchases made by the exporters in the colony and at Karachi were ignored and had not the least effect locally. Local millers had been meeting heavy purchases from the stockists. Present stocks are estimated at 50,000 bags and the daily consumption of mills and local demand are about. 1,500 bags. So, the stocks are totally insufficient to meet the demand.

During the week ending Feb. 8, rains fell locally in the west U.P. and the C.P. Thundershowers were fairly widespread in the western Himalayas and local in C.P. and the east U.P. The westenr disturbance has been affecting the north-west Frontier. The present weather is quite favourable to the standing crops and the prospects seem to be above normal.

After a period of quiet and easy feeling the overseas markets ruled a shade healthier during the week under review. European millers figured as regular buyers and a small turnover in cargoes and parcels was recorded. There were no Russian offerings during the week but it seems likely that the business would begin shortly in this description owing to the quality being good. Trading was almost every where fairly brisk. There has been some continental enquiry for Australian wheat. The markets were stirred on the reports that Portugal had contracted for some 70,000 qrs. and had accepted offers from Southern Hemisphere subject to an arrangement of 3-month-credit terms. The crop prospects of the U.S.A. are none too promising, and there is defeciency of moisture in some areas. Winter wheat conditions throughout Europe are generally satisfactory, excepting in Italy. Romanian acreage is estimated at 10 per cent. above the previous year.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE

Notice is hereby given that on and after Tuesday, 1st March, 1938, the Public Debt Office will be open for business between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days and 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

POSITIC ' OF SCHEDULED BANKS

1. Demand Liabilities:	
(a) In India	1,23,37,31,000
(b) In Burma	5,86,12,000
2. Time Liabilities:	
(a) In India	1,05,20,08,000
(b) In Burma	4,77,80,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:—	
(a) In India	5,07,38,000
(b) In Burma	2,35,000
(ii) Burma Notes.—	
(a) In India	14,000
(b) In Burma	18,17,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	69,66,000
(b) In Burma	80,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	30,78,000
(b) In Burma	1,29,000
4 Balances with Reserve Bank	13,42,78,000
5. Advances:	
(a) In India	1,09,64,63,000
(b) In Burma	4,92,47,000
6. Bills discounted:	
(a) In India	6,38,98,000
(b) In Burma	36,58,000

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Feb sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Feb sellers	£14/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Feb. sellers	£14/10/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton Feb/Mar. sellers	£13/0/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Feb/Mar. sellers	£12/15/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	51/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Feb/Mar. sellers	41/6
Wheat South Australian parcels March paid	37

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 11.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	6 1/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 11.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 11.

Gold bars fine per oz.	6-19-9

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady. Advanced on shortage of contracts, small fresh buying and trade calling. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market would have been better but for straddle operators selling here against purchases in New York and unsettled political outlook in Germany.

Liverpool.—Two-sided market. Sentiment still confused by ambiguous phraseology of several provisions of Farm Bill especially Smith amendment. Senate attitude now keenly awaited as early enactment imperative if legislation is to affect 1938 crop. Bill calls for referendum of farmers. After announcement maximum acreage allotments there is still some doubt if sufficient time remains for completion of these arrangements.

New York.—Expect Senate will vote favourably on Farm Bill on Monday.

New York.—Late private Washington information emphasizes that there is a likelihood that Wallace may not enforce cotton provision for 1938 crop.

New York.—Senate voting on Monday on Control Bill. Opposition defeated. Expect higher prices for cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	8.71
May	8.81
July	8.88
October	8.94
December	8.98
January	9.00
Middling Spot	8.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 11.

March	8.86
May	8.93
July	9.00
Middling Spot	9.00
11 a.m. Ranges—	
March	8.70/8.70
May	8.81/8.80
July	8.85/8.85
Noon Call.—	
March	8.69
May	8.79
July	8.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York. Feb. 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's exports to the Continent	10.000
Day's exports to China and Japan	2.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

February	4.86
March	4.90
April	4.92
May	4.95
June	4.97
July	5.00
August	5.02
September	5.03
October	5.05
November	5.06
Middling Spot	5.02
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
March	4.90
May	4.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

F.G.F. Spot	8.27

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool. Feb. 11.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.15
Fine (Good staple)	4.30
Superfine (Good staple)	4.45
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.27
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.42
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.57
BENGAL—	
Good	3.57
Fully Good	3.67
Fine	3.82

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 11.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£80 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 3/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£79
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/4
Victory Bond	£112 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£86
National Bank of India	£40 7/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/16

CASTOR SEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following forecast report on the Castor Seed Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the season 1937-38:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1935-36, the area under Castor Seed in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 7.2 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for 1937-38 shown in this forecast relate to the Castor Seed crop sown between June and July 1937 in the case of the Kharif Crop and between September-November 1937 in the case of the Rabi Crop.

(Estimates up to 1st February 1938.

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of castor as under:—

Bombay Province	Acres.
British Districts	38,000
Indian States	;51,000
Total	89,000

4.9 and 18.5 per cent respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Area decreased in North Gujarat owing partly to unsuitable rains at the time of sowing and partly to the extended cultivation under rice and groundnut; somewhat increased in the Deccan while it remained almost stationary in the Karnatak.

Season.—In Gujarat, the crop fared well in the south but suffered in the north from deficiency of late rains and will be consequently reduced in the yield. In the Deccan, the cultivation of the crop is confined almost exclusively to the West Khandesh district. The crop was sown under favourable weather conditions and germinated well. Its further growth was also satisfactory and is estimated to give fairly good yields. In the remaining parts of the Division the crop, which is grown on a very small scale on the borders of sugarcane lands and as a mixture in the rabi crops, has progressed fairly well. In the Karnatak, where castor seed is not sown as an entire crop to any appreciable extent but as a row crop in chillies and round sugarcane fields, the crop suffered in many places from want of adequate moisture and is expected to yield much below the normal.

OUTTURN

In view of the seasonal conditions detailed above, the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 71 and 83 per cent of the normal in the south, but about 67 per cent of the normal in the north. In the Deccan, the outturn of the crop in the West Khandesh district which, as stated above, is by far the most important centre of cultivation, may come to about 75 per cent of the normal, while in the remaining parts of the Division the crop may range between 50 and 75 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop may yield only about 33 per cent of the normal in the Bijapur district, while in the other two districts it may reeurn between 50 and 58 per cent of the normal yield.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

Bombay Province.	Tons.
British Districts	5,000
Indian States	8,000
Total	13,000

which means an increase of 8.7 per cent over the estimated outturn of the actual area in the last year, but a decrease of 20.5 per cent below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 11.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	5.02.17
Paris	151.43
Berlin	12.42
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.97 5/32
Brussels	29.55 3/4
Milan	95.36
Berne	21.61 5/8
Prague	142.68

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Feb. 11.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb. sellers	26/9
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/Aug. sellers	26/10 1/2

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

When Thieves Are Not Thieves

By N. J.

Amazing disclosures were made some weeks ago regarding the extent and ramifications of the crime industry in the United States by Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, the famous rackets' prosecutor of New York. He declared in a radio address that crime had become a highly organised industry and was conducted on the same lines as that of a legitimate company. Mr. Dewey pictured a "big shot gangster" as the president of the modern criminal organisation, enthroned in a fashionable apartment and conferring with his underlings, the directors, but not committing crimes himself. The typical crime corporation handles a multitude of rackets and is divided into departments, including a gunman squad, blackmailers, smugglers and legal staff. Crime has been developed as a national industry for 30 years and rich, powerful syndicates with brains even more than brawn employ thousands ranging from the "private" who does the strong arm work to the millionaire 'general' directing operations usually from New York or Chicago.

* * *

Original Enterprise

Uncle Sam, of course, takes the palm for the mass organisation of the crime industry. The bootleggers and the gangsters the dope-traffickers and the kidnappers in God's Own Land far away surpass their opposites in other countries. And the detection and prosecution of crime, too, has reached a very high technique in America as the organisation of the famous G. Men and Mr. Dewey's own career testify.

But the honour of having the first regular newspaper devoted to the gentle art of crime belongs to Poland. The Crooks' Own Chronicle was a very thriving concern and boasted of an international circulation, presumably being published in more than one languages. The editor, it will do good to the heart of all ardent feminists to learn, was a lady, a former Russian journalist. All articles were contributed by experts, and the variety of subjects covered a vast range from safe-breaking to baby-snatching. To complete the picture there were advertisements of the various tools and implements of the trade, and also of specialist courses promising to give complete instruction in the various departments either personally or through post.

* * *

"Our Life"

Very modestly but very aptly, this enterprising journal styled itself "Our Life". It proclaimed itself anxious to promote the best interests of the profession, to organise it on a sound and efficient basis, to create an 'esprit de corps' among the members of the fraternity and to ventilate their grievances. As the saying goes, there has always been honour among thieves, and apparently it has been a very strict code of honour, which the light-fingered but stout-hearted gentry have maintained. Their own organ of opinion would have certainly helped to foster both the ethics and the organisation of the calling. The foundation of "Our Life" proves how go-ahead those gentlemen are and how they are moving with the times. When every minor vocation and every new-fangled business has its own organ it would have been, indeed, anomalous in the extreme for members of what is known as one of the oldest professions in the world not to have their own press. One's hat off, therefore, to the gifted robber—journalist who conceived and executed this brilliant idea.

Syt. C. Rajgopalachari, Pre mier of Madras (centre), with Sardar Patel and Syt. Jairamdas Doulatram, at Wardha.

* * *

Deplorable End

Alas! The life of "Our Life' proved to be very brief, however glorious it might have been. For one dark evening the police of Warsaw blundered in the editorial sanctum and put an end to the journal, which surely deserved a better fate. As a confrere observed, it was sheer short-sightedness and lack of imagination on the part of the Warsaw police to have taken such a step, for even from their own point of view, the journal would have proved a storehouse of regular and upto-date information. It would have provided a modern version of the old saw "set a thief to catch a thief."

I am afraid, however, that it was Eve's association with the venture which proved to be its undoing. The lady might have had excellent journalistic experience, but to entrust her with such specialist work was hardly wise. It may be possible that the first flash of success might have gone to her head and loosened her tongue, but the results are truly deplorable looked at from whatever point of view.

In the old days of exclusive masculine supremacy, they managed things much better as readers of Victor Hugo and Charles Dickens can testify. Has not one read of the Cour des Miracles in the Notre Dame de Paris, where the underworld of Paris learnt the secrets of its trade? Beginners could not hope to win their spurs until they had passed a number of severe tests, one of them being to pick the pocket of a dummy hung with thousands of bells. A single tinkle was sufficient to disqualify the neophyte.

* * *

Revealing Insight

And now the latest in the industry is an Insurance concern. The scene is again laid in Warsaw and the company boasted of more than 3,000 members on its list and has been doing satisfactory business for a number of years. The books showed that clients paid in regular premium for insurance against all kinds of risks connected with their calling. The highest premiums were paid by safe-breakers, the lowest by pick-pockets. In return, the company financed especially difficult "jobs", refunded court expenses and lawyers' fees, and, finally, supplied food parcels to its imprisoned clients.

All this no doubt looks most amazing. But it gives us a revealing insight into the modern development of the crime industry. No longer does it remain in its crude smash-an-grab or kill-and-loot stage. Brain as much as brawn is required in the pursuit of crime, and the newspaper and the insurance company are but indications of the progress made by the fraternity. Thieves, it seems, need no longer be thieves: they might as well be smart reporters or respectable canvassers!

THE GREATER KANARA

(Continued from page 13)

folklore and folk-art of Kanara. Marathi, Kanarese, Concani and Tulu could be cultivated and their literary possibilities drawn into a pattern of proletarian literature.

FUTURE OF CONCANI

Mr. Dinkar Desai's Concani story, "Mamlatdar's Darbar", demonstrates quite remarkably how a vital realism could be built up with the powerful medium of the people's speech such as marks the definite reaction taking place for instance in the American as well as European literatures against the convention of employing overworked, and anaemic 'literary' forms. One wishes Mr. Prabhu transformed this periodical into one that published writing of significance to Kanara's cultural and other interests and the background of people's life and eliminated writing that lacks in this distinction, or the one of being concerned with the practical problems affecting the life of the masses of Kanara.

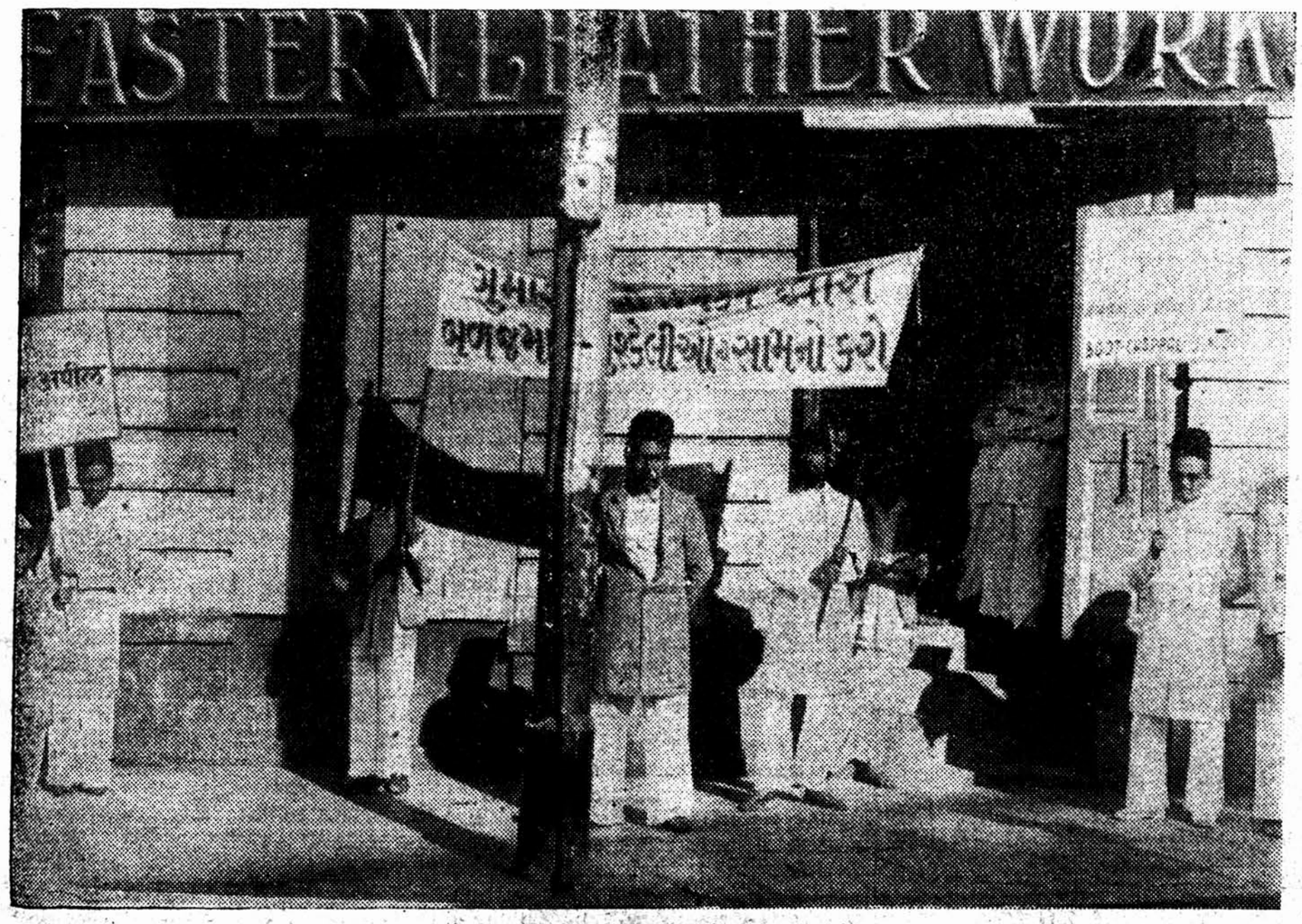
THE CATHOLIC REVIEW

The Canara Catholic Association's "The Mangalorean Review 1937" has had a much more restricted scope and one is disappointed to find that representative Canara Catholics do not find any place in the range of subjects covered by the contributors of this magazine. The reader, in effect, is oppressed by a sense of unreality when he reads Mr. M. S. Noronha's impressions of Japan or Mr. A. M. Coelho's interesting "Microbiology of Milk". Mr. Harold J. Brito's ably put "A Case for Prohibition" and Emily Tellis' "Women Leaders of India'" are, of course, an admirable exception. Mrs. Tellis is idealistic in her view of "leadership" of a bunch of historical names: but this kind of special role pales into insignificance when the essential role of woman as the mother of civilisation, as Remy de Gourmont has proved, is accepted. The fine texture of civilisation, preserved even in a brutal and brutalised epoch, is always feminine in a fundamental sense; and the child that feels at the mother-breast imbibes also the infant awareness of what later blossoms into the reality we term civilisation. Is not, in that sense, the moving and poetic symbolism of the Mother of God a permanent image of woman as the mother of race and civilisation? The "Review" is well-produced.

SHARADA

Mrs. Pinge's contribution in the Concani section of the second number of "Sharada" (North Kanara Saraswat Brahmin Sangh, Bombay, 4, Annual subscription Re. 1), is about the most important. One wishes Miss Prema Kantak left alone the esoteric and turned to the actual. "Sharda" has excellent opportunities of development as a nucleus of a literary-cultural periodical if many of the writers who are members of the Sangh and whose contribution to the Marathi literature is so distinctive enriched its pages with their work. The suggestions made above regarding the special function of the periodicals noticed in this coulmn apply also to this. One looks forward to the strengthening of the Concani section which holds out such promise of literary articulation.

"OBSERVADOR."



Leather Shops Picketting In Bombay. Workers picketing in front of the shops that were open on Sunday evening.

Behind Mikado's Lines

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Manchuria, once Japan's lifeline and later its promised land, is now, one finds on the scene, only the abode of uncertainty....

Outwardly the bluff optimism worn by all Japanese officials in Manchukuo almost as part of their uniform is still maintained, but privately they are a little uneasy.

The Asiatic paradise they were to fashion is now in the dim distance. With every day the war in China is prolonged it recedes a little more.

Even before the war began all was not too roseate in Manchukuo. Japanese officials were still talking in astronomical figures . . . One could not enter a public office in Hsinking, the capital, without coming upon plans for one magnificent project or another, all conceived in titanic terms and all running to figures followed by countless ciphers. But the stubborn fact of arithmetic was beginning to interpose itself . . . Japanese Bankers and industrialists can count, and the flow of yen from Tokyo to Dairen and Hsinking was beginning to dry up. Japanese generals might command, but Japanese bankers could not obey beyond a certain point and were refusing to obey even up to that point. War or no war, lean times were about to fall on Manchukuo.

They have fallen. There is war—not a little matter of "chastisement" which would make the Chinese "reflect" and thereafter obey, but a real war, one engaging all the energies and resources of Japan. And in consequence Manchukuo goes over as unfinished business. There is for Manchukuo as much as is necessary to stiffen its defences against external attack or internal revolt, but no more. All the grand projects for filling the open spaces of Manchukuo with millions of Japanese colonists, for making the Manchurian plains boom, for extracting from Manchurian soil prodigious quantities of gold, iron, coal, copper, oil and other products that might or might not be there—all are gone. That olympian five-year plan that was to cost 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 yen—anyway more than Japan had is formally dead.

* * *

In the presence of Japanese the Chinese of Manchukuo do not say that they are discontented, but neither do they deny it. . . . So far from winning the people of Manchuria or even conciliating them, the Japanese, in six years of rule, have managed to antagonise them, so much so that every Japanese not blinded by army blinkers recognises that only the threat of force prevents an eruption in Manchukuo.

If ever the bulk of the Japanese garrison were engaged elsewhere there would be a successful uprising within ten days and in all probability the Japanese civil population would be killed or driven out. The whole Manchukuo regime would dissolve, leaving no trace behind it except physical construction.

Japanese rule, therefore, rests on the continued success of Japanese arms in China and the maintenance of a sufficient force on the borders of Siberia and Outer Mongolia..... And both must be maintained in such a degree that the army of occupation will not be reduced to a vulnerable limits. Below a certain limit Chinese discontent would who itself in direct action, not in formal revolt, perhaps, but in an exaggerated form of what the Japanese euphemistically call "banditry". That is, partisan bands would resume harrying Japanese outposts and lines of communication.

* * *

Officially the word banditry may still be used, but all Japanese know that political dissidence was the motive behind most of the organised attacks that kept the Kwangtung army busy for five years. There is convincing evidence in the number of incidents in which bandits, having captured a village or motor bus, killed only Japanese or employees of Japanese.

The "protected village" is a kind of pale for Chinese peasants. In certain districts all the inhabitants are driven into small areas surrounded by stockades eight feet high, strongly fortified. There they are forced to live, going out in the morning to till their fields—which may be far distant—returning at night and remaining under the watchful eye of Japanese police. Their former dwellings are burned. In this way hundreds of thousands of farmhouses in Manchukuo have been destroyed in the last few years and the sight of their homes going up in flames has not deepened the loyalty of the inhabitants to their new masters....

The results, cruel to the Chinese peasants, have been satisfying to the Japanese. But for the results to remain satisfying, the military guards cannot be diminished.

* * *

Before the war began in China the Japanese were stationing in Manchukuo an army of between 12,000 and 150,000 men—a fact from which a Japanese with foresight might drawn alarming deductions for the future in North China.....

How many troops there are in Manchukuo now no one outside the higher military circles knows, but it is safe to say not fewer than double the number before the war.....

There is to be sure, a Manchukuan army, an army made up of Chinese and officered by Japanese. On that army as a bulwark of Japanese rule the best commentary is a description of how it goes into action against bandits. It marches out in proper military order, led by its Japanese officers and fully armed except with one lack. As any Japanese will tell you, their loyalty is undoubted; but plainly it is better that the quality of their loyalty be not strained. So they are given no ammunition for their rifles. But when the enemy is sighted and they are about to go into action, sergeants pass among them, paying out rations of ammunition. If more cartridges are needed, more are passed out according to need. When the action is over, sergeants pass through the files again, collecting ammunition not used.

It may be confidently asserted that if ever real trouble breaks out in Manchukuo the Manchukuan army will be kept the barracks or, at the most, a few carefully-chosen detachments will be sent out where they can be kept under watchful Japanese eyes.

DOOM FOR AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

Island Air Boat Base

SYDNEY, N.S.W., (By Mail.)

"It is tragic and appalling for the natives to have a flying-boat base at Groote Island", said Mr. Ion Idriess in an interview at Sydney. "But it is absolutely inevitable. There is no remedy."

He agreed with the Melbourne anthropologist (Dr. Donald Thomson) that the base spelt doom for the natives.

"But without the air base, it would probably spell the doom of ourselves", he added.

"It is grim and terribly sad, but we face startling alternatives. Either the natives get it in the neck, or we will get it in the neck."

Disease Spread

Mr. Idriess, author and student of aboriginal lore, said the whole history of Australia's development showed that contact between whites and natives invariably meant deterioration of the native.

"It is the story of all our outposts", said Mr. Idriess. "The native comes timidly exploring. He finds iron for axes, tomahawks and spearheads, and he discovers that most cherished possession of the white man—tobacco.

"He goes back and tells his tribe. They find the white man's food and are given white men's clothe's. They pass these clothes on from one to the other and disease spreads like the plague."

An early conference of Federal and State representatives on methods of caring for the native population was promised by the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons), in a statement to the Press.

Saying that his Government was not satisfied with the present system, My Lyons hopes that Dr. Thomson would go to Canberra and discuss the whole question with the new Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

TRINIDAD

Our recent reports of the labour troubles in Trinidad indicated that the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, had been recalled to London is semi-disgrace. He had been "guilty" of making public statements sympathising with the strikers and placing on record the fact that their conditions were disgraceful.

The powerful oil interests of that region were, it was expected by London political observers, unlikely to allow this challenge to pass. It is now announced that Sir Murchison Fletcher has "retired for reasons of ill-health."

Small Son: "How do they catch lunatics, Daddy?"

Father: "With face powder, lipstick, and clothes."

Syt. Subash Chandra Bose in conversation with Sjt. Sriprasad Upadhyaya (right) an externee from Bengal, at Shegaon.

Position Of Natives In S. African Protectorates

In his Presidential address to the All-African Convention, which opened on December 13th. at Bloemfontein, Professor Jabavu severely criticised the proposal for handing over the Native Protectorates to the Union. He stressed the point that the change would mean that the Chiefs and their people would lose freedom of action, lose ownership of their land, and would be forced to undergo all the repressive laws of the Union.

"Africans living in the Protectorates will forego their freedom and lose heavily by the transfer. Our lot is an unhappy one in all conscience, but we do not wish to see our brothers and sisters in the Protectorates dragged into it against their wish.

"Surely the solution to this problem is not the introduction of further supplies of labour to be similarly exploited, but rather the care and development of resources which are already at our disposal.

"In certain quarters of the Union it has been strongly urged that space should be found in the Protectorates for the Union's surplus Natives. It is natural, therefore, that the Protectorates should feel that the Union is more interested in the acquisition of their land than in the economic condition of the inhabitants.

"It is desirable for us to teach each other some of the fundamental facts that from the background to our present condition of semi-slavery under the policy of the Union Government. Remember that the Union is now independent from England. It is able to do with us just what it likes without being answerable to England. It has full powers to dispossess us of our vote as it did last year, to alienate our lands, to deprive us of freehold to land, to maintain as it does through Pass Laws, a constant state of martial law.

"England believed in granting this unlimited freedom, that this sacred trust would be used in a Christian manner, but she was manifestly outwitted by the superior adroitness of local politicians

"Our efforts must not fail otherwise all Africans will be doomed to conditions tantamount to slavery. Upon our successor failure depends probably all Africa south of the Equator, while Africa north of it is equally interested.

MUSSOLINI PLANS AN AFRICAN EMPIRE

A great Islamic Fascist University is being built in Harrar, Ethiopia. Students drawn from all parts of Africa are being trained at the Government's expense as fascist agitators. The most promising of these students are to be selected for further study at a large school near Florence, Italy, which is run by the Instituto Coloniale Italiano.

A reliable report states that on August 11, three Negro Moslems trained at Florence left for the British colony of Kenya. On August 13, three Moroccans were sent by aeroplane to Spanish Morocco and from there smuggled into French Morocco, where they became actively engaged in stirring up the trouble which took place in Meckness during the month of September.

The well-known Bari radio station in Italy has been supplemented by the powerful station at Harrar from which broadcasts are made in Arabic, several African languages and Hindustani. Wireless sets are practically given away in the Cafes where Natives are encouraged to gather and listen to Fascist propaganda.

In Rome propaganda tracts are being printed in 28 different African languages in hundreds of thousands copies for distribution among the Native populations. This inflammatory propaganda is causing the greatest uneasiness in France and England because its aim is to incite the Muslims and Negro populations under the rule of these two countries. This uneasiness is further accentuated by the concentration in Libya, close to Egypt, of more than 70,000 troops of Mussolini.

Mussolini's spectacular gestures and assertions that he will be the liberator of the African peoples have been denounced by the Arab papers as "Hypocritical and Ridiculous".

Referring to the three years' war of extermination waged against the Senussi people and the massacre of whole tribes, the Arab paper, "Al Ahali" of Baghdad, stated that it is the "desire of the Arabs to establish a united front to combat Imperialism and more especially, Fascism". Arabs everywhere, states the paper, know what the Italian Fascists did to Arabs in Tripolitana during their risings, yet they are now "spreading propaganda making a lying claim to be protectors of Islam and the Arabs".

Italian colonization and civilising methods are very well pictured in a book called "Voli Sulle Ambe" written by Vittorio Mussolini, the Duce's elder son, describing his bombing activities in Ethiopia. We quote a few passages.

Relating the thrill he got at dropping bombs, the Duce's son says: "These Abyssinian huts made of clay and brushwood give the bomber no satisfaction at all.

"We are now 3,500 metres up, What are these white dots, laid out so regularly? Abyssinian tents? I can hardly believe my good fortune. I soar. We are above them. I drop my whole load. The camp is the biggest I was ever to see during the whole Abyssinian campaign. The effect is excellent. Several tents leap skyward."

"I still remember the effect I produced on a small group of Galla tribesmen massed around a man in black clothes. I dropped an aerial torpedo right in the centre and the group opened up like a flowering rose. It was most entertaining....."

"I can't say how many tons of explosives our squadrons dropped on Abbi Addi. Every square yard was bombed. That was a beautiful opportunity for the air force. Thirty thosand men on such a limited front. Many fled in orderly fashion especially the baggage carriers. but many others were running day and night in precipitous flight for mile upon mile. Enormous quantities of explosives were thrown at them uninterruptedly....."

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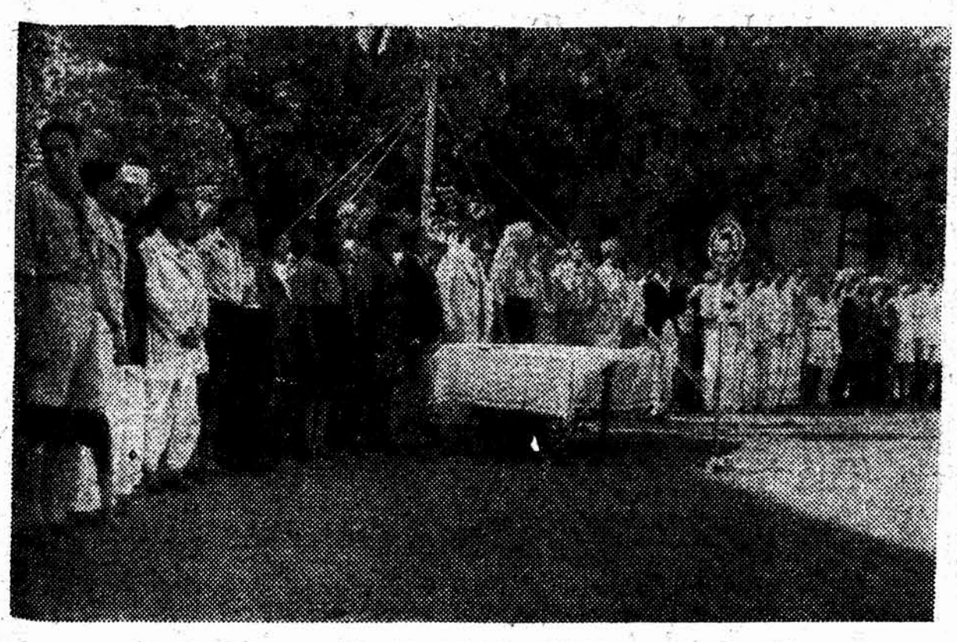
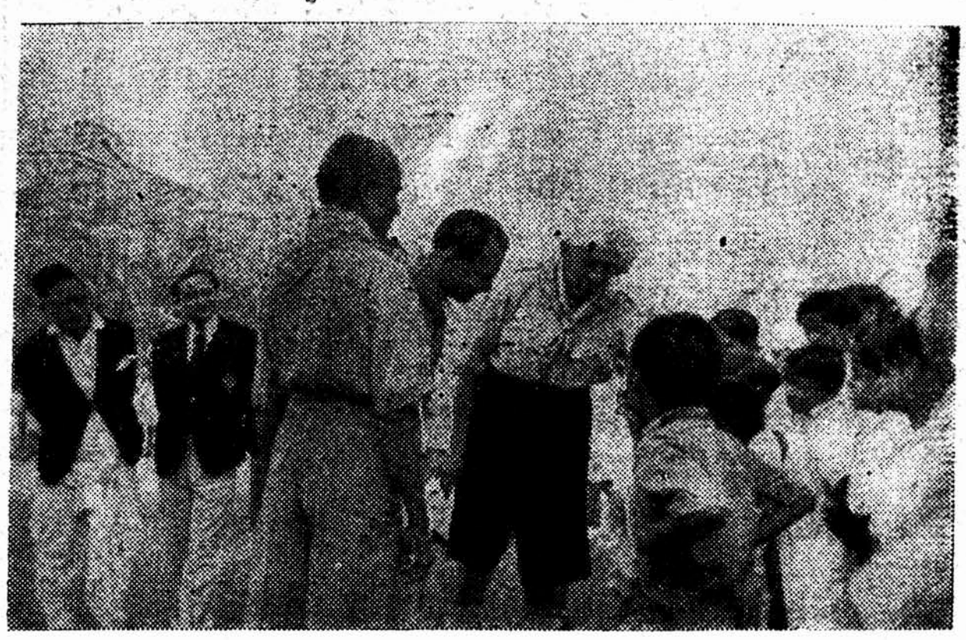


National Scouts Rally at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.



Pandit Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti, inspecting the National Scouts.

6th FEBRUARY.

It was decided at the Allahabad Conference that the resolutions arrived there should be placed before the respective participating Associations for their consideration, and then the sub-committee appointed at the Conference will meet for further necessary action and the drafting of a new constitution. The I.N.S.A. has already met, and in spite of great obstacles and difficulties, has approved generally of all the resolutions with small modifications. The Pledge of loyalty to "God, State and Country" is accepted only for the sake of unity, though it is far from what is described by the youths of the country. This spirit of compromise and desire for unity must be reciprocated by the other scout organisations, especially the B. P. Association Headquarters, the Seva Samiti and the various State Associations.

The Headquarters Council of the B. P. Association meets at its Headquarters at Delhi on the 6th February. It is believed that this meeting, though it is called very late, is summoned at a date when it will not be possible for important Provincial Associations to be represented there. The difficulty about calling meetings of the Headquarters Council can be appreciated when it is realised that it is composed of men who have little direct connection with the Scout Movement, and they are mostly High Government officials or persons involved in important commercial interests.

The I.N.S.A. is not directly concerned with the decisions that will be arrived at on the 6th by the B. P. Headquarters. In spite of its clear and definite ideals it has gone a great way to help the sister organisations to steer clear of the obstacles which are a result of Imperial and white domination in the Movement during the past years. It is the right of each Association to consider fully the raison d'etre of the Scout Movement and arrive at decisions. We ourselves are fully aware of the unfortunate situation if unity is not reached, but the I.N.S.A. is fully prepared to march ahead towards its goal of serving the youths of this country, alone if necessary, if fundamental issues are not acceptable to all. The fundamental issue is that the Movement must be acceptable to the youths of this country and it must unreservedly help the youths to love and serve their motherland. The principle of democratic leadership is already accepted by all the associations.

There is no doubt that unity will be achieved in the near future if all the Associations keep the interest of Scouting alone at heart. If the B P. Association insists upon introducing controversial and narrow politics in a purely educational movement, the fault will be entirely its own. It is entirely in the hands of the B P. Movement to make or mar unity. It was the B. P. Association which was responsible for not achieving unity at the Calcutta Conference several years ago. The consequence ought to be realised now. The national movement has marched from strength to strength. It will march still further ahead under the present conditions of the country when nationalism is stronger than ever. The I.N.S.A. knows too well that unity means harmonious growth, creative achievement and realisation of ideals; but it also knows that conflict means strength, added desire to achieve, and redoubled energy to stand for the ideals of the country. In spite of the I. N. S. A. sincerely longs for genuine unity and genuine reorganisation of the Scout Movement to serve the Motherland. It is not without pain that it will agree to accept the decision of any Association if it decided to refuse the hand of friendship held out by the I.N.S.A.

It must be known that the desire for unity emerged from the heart of the I.N.S.A. It was the I.N.S.A. which pleaded repeatedly to the Seva Samiti to summon a general Conference, and when the idea materialised at Allahabad, unity was near in sight. The I.N.S.A. had no motive in this unity move except to give a fair opportunity to every Association to take stock of the situation, and work for the unity and well-being of our boys delayed as this unity was for twenty years.

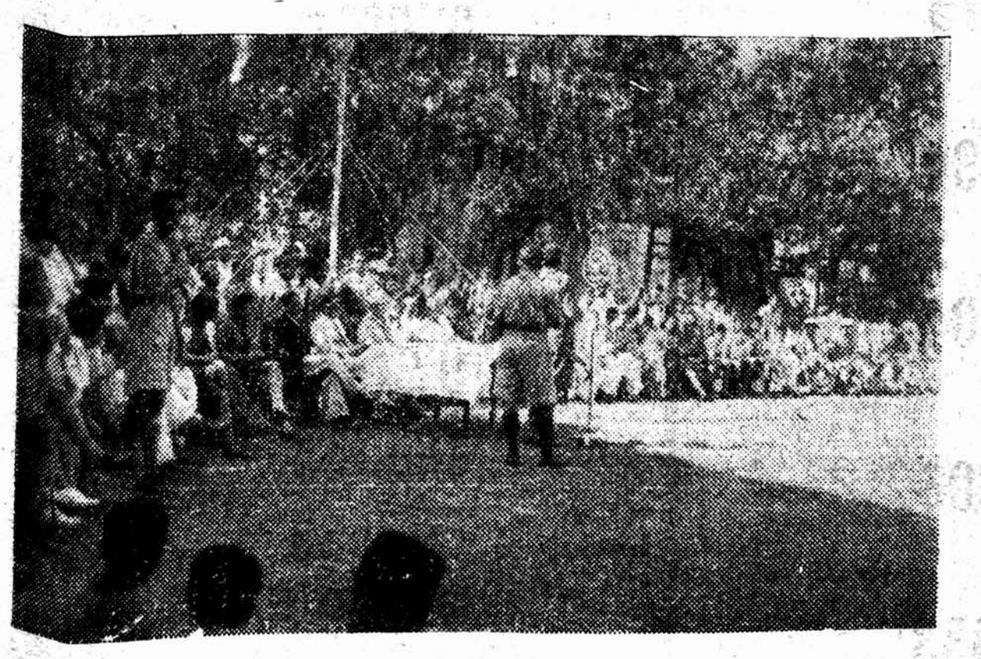
The responsibility of rejecting unity at this critical stage will be and must be heavy. It was the recognition of this grave responsibility which led the I.N.S.A. to accept the word "State" when is not free. If any association insists on the pound of flesh and demands even the acceptance of commas, full points and foot-notes, it will be asking too much. Then the decision of the Allahabad Conference ought not to have been to let the various associations consider the issues discussed at Allahabad where delegates met without a mandate; it ought to have been to refer the resolutions for total acceptance or rejection. Such an absurd position would have been rejection by every association.

The I.N.S.A., by its resolution, has yet left the door open. It is the duty of all sides to understand and appreciate the difficulties of all and tide them over. Unless this will for unity is not universal, unity will not be achieved. The I.N.S.A. will leave no stone unturned to reach unity without impairing the ideals of the Scout Movement, unless the door is slammed by another association, on its own initiative and responsibility.

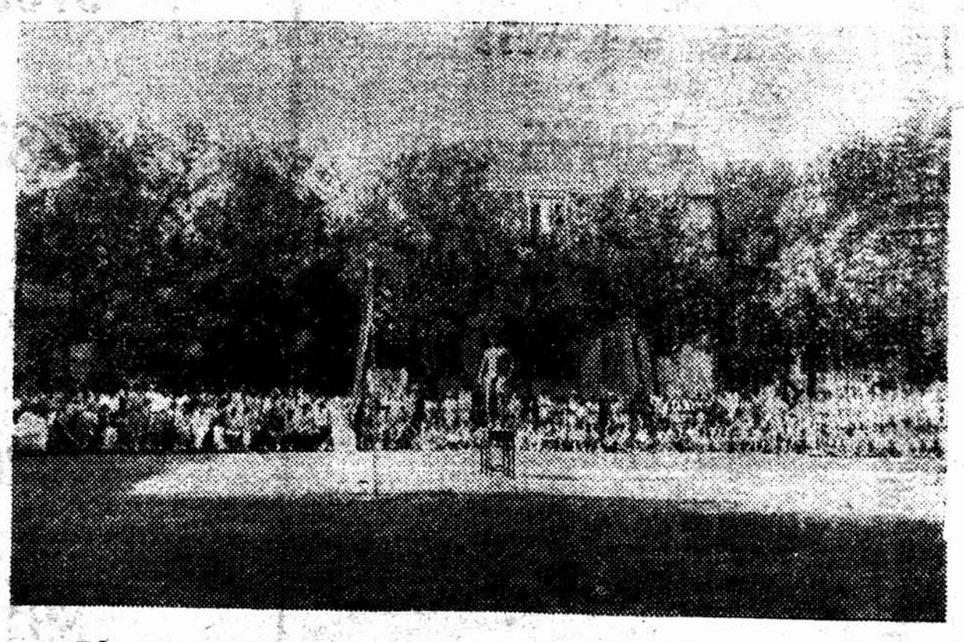
THE NEXT MOVE

Whilst the I.N.S.A., the B. P. Association and the Madras Association have now approached to consider the decisions of the Allahabad Conference and the official

(Continued On Page 41)



The Organising Secretary I. N. S. A. welcomes Pandit Bajpai.



Physical demonstration at the I. N. S. A. Rally.

JANUARY LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Jan. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for January.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle". Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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(National Scouts)

(Continued from page 39)

decision of the Seva Samiti is not yet known. There ought not to be unnecessary delay in considering issues of such vital importance. Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, one of the Secretaries of the subcommittee appointed at Allahabad, has done well to circulate the decisions of the Allahabad Conference for opinion. It is strange that the circular emanates from only one Secretary and not both the joint-secretaries, the other secretary being Mr. Thaddaeus, the General Secretary of the Headquarters Council of the B. P. Association.

As soon as the decisions of the various associations are known, the immediate step must be to summon the sub-committee appointed by the Allahabad Conference. It is the urgent business of the sub-committee to meet and discuss the new situation which will arise.

AN ULSTER FOR INDIA

The following is the full text of the New Year message of Sir J. Douglas Young the Provincial Commissioner of the Punjab, to the Scouts of the Punjab:

"1938 promises to be an important year for Scouting. Our Scout Conference at Delhi made great efforts to unite all Scout Associations and it is possible that 1938 may see our efforts consumated. It must, however, not be forgotten that even unity can be bought too dearly, and no unity is possible if it means that the Scout Promise which to us is the basis of our Scout faith is tampered with. Loyalty is a fundamental principle in Scouting, and any attempt to delete the promise to do our duty to our King-Emperor is bound to end in failure. Scouting in the Punjab is more flourishing than ever and I am convinced that 1938 will see a great increase in our efficiency and ability for service".

The I.N.S.A. welcomes this message and will welcome many more such messages as they help to thoroughly expose the Imperialist Scout Movement and strengthen the hands of the National Movement. It is to be seen if the Bombay Presidency is going to find some champion for Sir Douglas Young. I have in mind a redoubtable Knight who was talking of "Ministers will come, and ministers will go, the caravan of Lord Baden-Powell marches on." The revered Knight must redouble his energy and canvas support for a public reception of Sir Douglas Young by Indian Scouts in Bombay.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Mr. Hogg, the paid Provincial Secretary of the Punjab writes editorially in the Punjab Bulletin as follows:

"The New Year gives another chance to make good resolutions, and one resolution I would ask all members of our brotherhood to make is to keep our Scout Promise. One of the first things we should do in 1938 is to repeat the promise and remind ourselves of it. It is most unfortunate that an attempt is being made to alter the Scout Promise in India. Personally I cannot understand why there should be any change, for the Scout Promise, as given by Lord Baden-Powell is so complete in its simplicity, and covers the Scout Law in all its aspects. The proposed change in the Promise for India appears to me to centre round the pledge of loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor, and if this is so, then there seems to be something behind it all which gives us food for thought, and as a Scout is loyal, we must view with very grave concern the whole trend of the present agitation for the wide and sweeping changes which are being urged in creating a united Boy Movement for India. If the elimination of the teaching of loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor is one of the prices we have to pay for amalgamation of the Seva Samiti and other Scout Associations with the All-India body, then such an amalgamation is being bought at a very great price, and no scout loyal to the principles of scouting could, with honesty to himself and his country, identify himself with those who are desirous of introducing an element into Scouting which, instead of creating a united movement, might easily widen the breach and set back the good work already done in this connection..... I am afraid the Committee that has been formed at the All-India Scouters' Conference will have to go very far in proving the necessity for any change at all before those who know what Scouting is, can accept such tampering with the Promise.

I believe there must be many of my Indian brethren who feel with me in this connection, and as for the Punjab, our promise will remain as it always has been: Not that we have any desire to isolate ourselves from the rest of India..... The Hon'ble Sir Douglas Young has pointed in his New Year's message that it must not be forgotten that even unity can be bought too dearly, and no unity is possible if it means that the basic faith of the Boy Scout Movement is to be tampered with ..... Now the attack on the Promise which has meant so much to the Scouts in India, must surely give warning to all who look to the best interests of the boys through Scouting, and though I shall again be misunderstood by many I do feel that some one must take a stand somewhere and point out how dangerous a level the present trend of events is attaining..... In closing my editorial I feel I can do nothing better than repeat to myself and to you the Scout Promise: "I promise on my honour that I will do my best to do my duty to God, the King Emperor and my country; to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law" Because it is so personal to you and me, why change it?

H. W. HOGG.

"So personal to you and me"—— to you of course, but to ME.

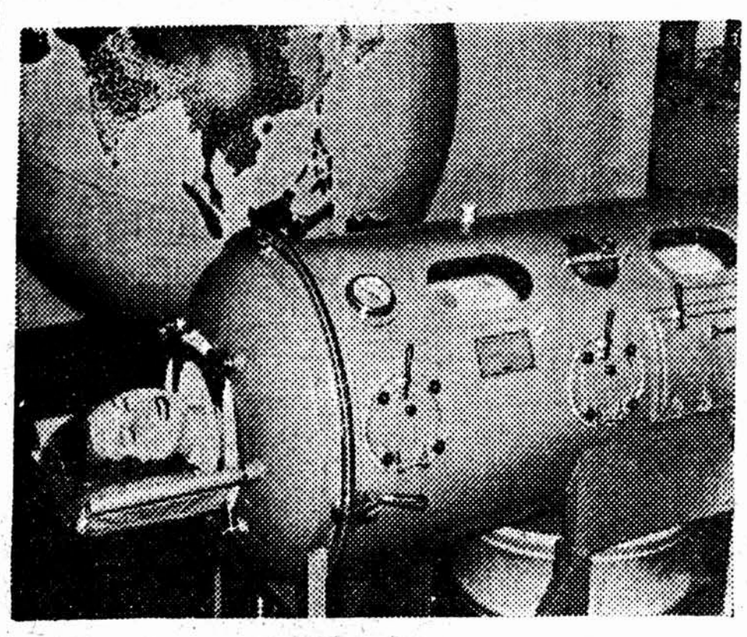
(?) Well Mr. Hogg, it will be many many years before Indian boys will come to ask you for your advice. Of course many thanks that the advice is given, and it has been given so well, that it has helped us to find much about your movement. Let the whole of India, all India Provincial Associations too, go with Mr. Hogg, the 'isolated' I. N. S. A. will then march ahead, and the Seva Samiti to be sure, and let us hope that millions of boys and girls in India, and all the Congress Ministers too will march with Mr. Hogg and his 'ideal' Scout Movement which fundamentally and essentially means only one thing "loyalty to the "King-Emperor." I shall of course then give up writing in these columns and recommend the Punjab Provincial Gazette to all of you, dear readers, to be read three times every morning. And after that you need not repeat the pledge. Mr. Hogg wants you to, but only say (bending your knees and holding the tips of your ears) ..... on my honour I promise to be loyal to Sir Douglas Young, the Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner Mr. Hogg, and the Provincial Scout Gazetteer of the Punjab, to help them to rule the hearts of all Indian boys and girls."

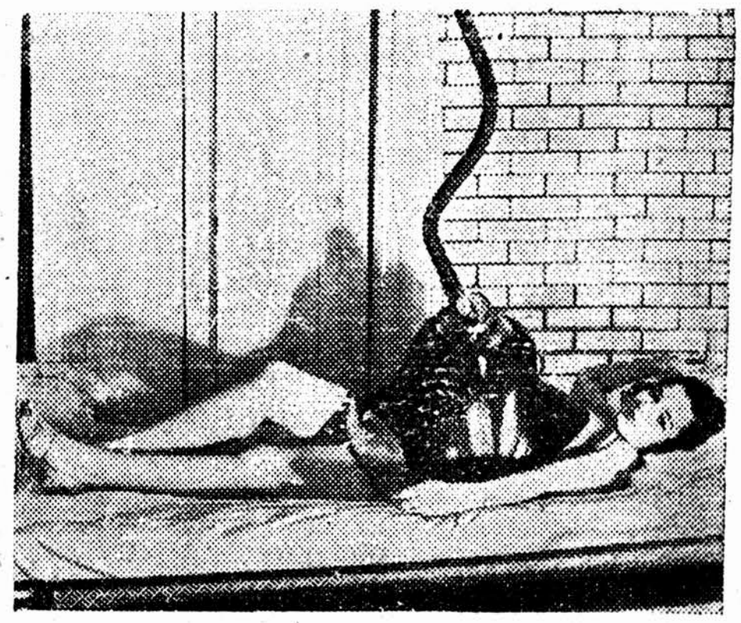
Amen.

GOOD-BYE BAJPAIJI, WE SHALL MEET AGAIN

I am sorry, dear brothers and sisters, Mr. Hogg has taken up all time and space, and we seem to have forgotten our dear father of the Indian National Scout Movement. Bajpaiji left with a heavy load of roses and flowers, from the platform of the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Scouts will not forget easily his affectionate, paternal personality. Bajpaiji went to all schools, met all boys and girls, and in their hearts he has left a message of love, cheer and hope. Here is a loving father who personifies in him the Indian Scout Movement. May he live long amongst us to serve our youth and lead them without fear on the path of unalloyed Nationalism. Scouts, three cheers for revered Bajpaiji... "Harsh, Harsh, jaya."

Gradual Evolution of the Diminishing Iron Lung





TESTS of a new type "wooden lung" for the possible use of Fred Snite, Jr., infantile paralysis victim, who has lived in an "iron lung" for the past 20 months, serve to emphasize the gradual evolution of the famous lung machine since its invention several years ago.

The photograph on the left, above, shows the familiar type of iron lung now on display at the Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center, New York City, in connection with the new "Story of Man" exhibition. It was in this type of iron lung that young Mr. Snite was brought from China to the United States. The entire body of the patient, with the exception of the head, is enclosed in the steel case.

In the photograph at right, Miss Irene Iris Barrett, of Akron, Ohio, is demonstrating the newest rubber lung which, its inventors claim, may eventually replace the iron lung in the treatment of infantile paralysis. This lung leaves the limbs free. The rubber lung operates by alternating vacuum and slight pressure, lifting and lowering the patient's chest walls, thus enabling him to breathe.

The wooden lung was devised by Mr. Snite's physicians. Preliminary tests have tended to indicate that it may prove successful. Technicians have been working on improvements to a rubber lung submitted for the possible use of Mr. Snite, in the expectation that it may be found practical.

AUSTRALIA PASSES OVER C. PEARCE

Cecil Pearce, the Australian Olympic sculler and National champion, and cousin of the former Olympic champion Bobby Pearce, has been passed over for the sculls in the Empire Games.

Australia will be represented by H. J. Turner (New South Wales Police Club), who beat Pearce in a test race, and has won the Australian championship four times.

F. A. TEAM FOR UNITED STATES?

At a meeting of the International Selection Committee of the Football Association it was announced that the committee having considered a letter from the Dominion of Canada F.A. had decided to rescind their previous decisions and inform the Dominion Association that, in deference to their wishes, the Football Association will be prepared to send a team to Canada and the United States this year upon terms to be agreed.

ELECTRIC FORCEPS LOCATE METAL LODGED IN BODY

Attached to a pair of surgical forceps, a signal-lamp device just invented will give the surgeon a "go-ahead" signal during the course of an operation. When pieces of metal lodged within the body are being located by probing, electrical connections on the prongs of the forceps will make contact and light the signal lamp only when the metal is seized in the proper position for removal. The lamp which is used in confunction with X-ray apparatus, will not function when the forceps contact ordinary body tissues which provide inadequate conductivity.

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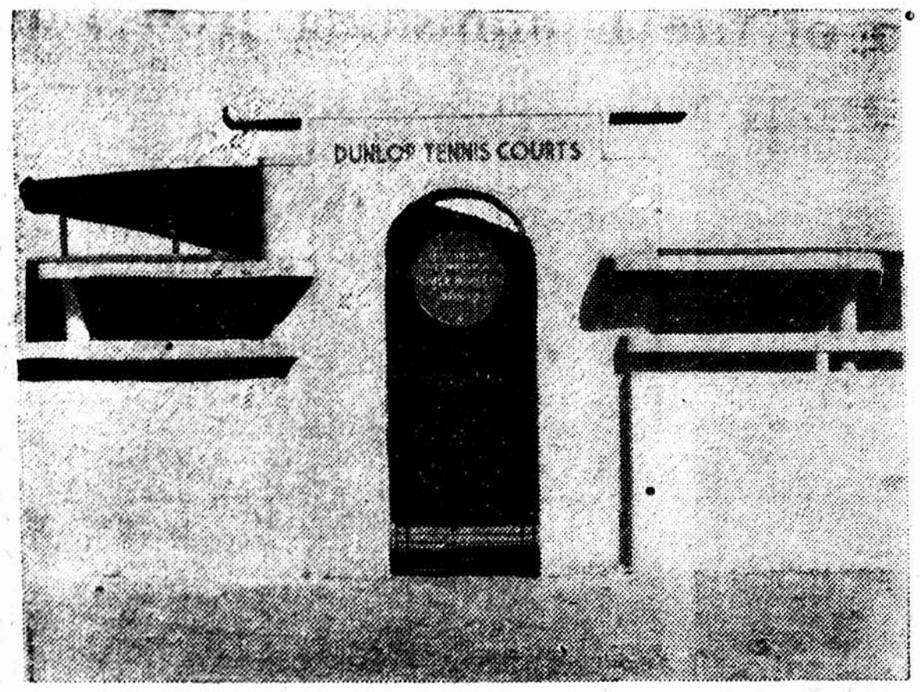

Dunlop Tennis Courts at the Brabourne Stadium--- presented by the Dunlop Rubber Co.

Gandhiji out for a morning walk at Shegaon with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (right) and Dr. Sushila Nair.

INSPECTING METAL PARTS WITH MAGNETISM

Vital parts of important machines, such as the bucket wheels of steam turbines, must be free not only from surface imperfections but also from voids and non-homogeneous areas hidden in the interior of the metal. But any method used to detect such hidden imperfections must be non-destructive—must leave the parts uninjured and unchanged.

Such a non-destructive inspection method was developed in the Schenectady Works Laboratory of the General Electric Company many years ago and is still being used to advantage in several departments of that company. This method depends on the theory that any substantial change in the constitution or state of magnetizable material will be reflected in its magnetic characteristics. A constant magnetic field is produced so that it penetrates through the entire thickness of a small area of the bucket wheel. The wheel is slowly revolved so as to change continuously the section within the field until the whole wheel is magnetically explored. Imperfections such as voids or nonhomogeneous areas in the interior betray their presence by producing disturbances in the magnetic field at the surface of the wheel.

Magnetic search coils are mounted close to this external surface. Any sudden change in the magnetic linkage, created by a discontinuity in the metal of the bucket wheel, produces a corresponding sudden electric voltage in the external measuring circuit

AUTOMATIC PARACHUTE

A parachute that opens automatically at a stated interval after its wearer has leaped from an airplane has been patented. The device, intended for the use of the plane passenger or pilot who is about to become a member of the "Caterpillar Club" and who, through inexperience and nervousness may release the parachute too soon or not at all, is operated by the air-rushing past the freely falling parachute pack.

Two forms of the parachute were patented. In one the air rushing past the pack operates a small propeller which ejects the parachute after a stated number of revolutions. In the other, the pressure of the air itself ejects the parachute from the pack after a predetermined period of time—i.e., after wearer and 'chute have fallen a certain distance—has elapsed.

Timing devices, which are set before the passenger or pilot leaps from the plane, have been tried before, but have failed either because they were set too soon or in the excitement inevitable in a situation when a parachute is needed, were not set at all.

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Searchlight On Eastern Europe

Mickey Mouse Banned

The fact that Mickey Mouse for the first time has been banned by the censor has been the subject of dispatches to many European Foreign Offices.

The event took place in Belgrade, where a comic strip has been appearing in the newspaper "Politika." The story had reached the point at which the uncle of the reigning prince, Mickey Mouse's double, tries to organise a military conspiracy.

It is claimed in usually well-informed circles in Vienna that this story was so nearly a portrayal of actual conditions in Yugo-Slavia that it was considered dangerous

* * *

The banning of Mickey Mouse in Yugo-Slavia has been followed by the sacking of the man who told the story.

H. D. Harrison, Reuter's chief Balkan correspondent, is leaving Belgrade to-night in deep disgrace.

The trouble with the "strip" was that the uncle of the boy king was plotting to depose him. And Yugo-Slavia has a boy king, Peter, and Peter has an uncle.

Now for reporting this story M. Stoyadinovitch, Yugo-Slavia's pro-Fascist Premier, has had a ban put upon Mr. Harrison, who has been Reuter's correspondent in Belgrade for years

He was promoted to the position of chief Balkan correspondent after his service in the Abyssinian war, where he served as a correspondent on the Northern front. He was one of the only two reporters present when Vittorio Mussolini bombed the British Red Cross to smithereens at Knorem.

Those who worked with him then recall his imperturbability during the daily Fascist bombardments, and his charm as a companion in trying circumstances.

Anyway he had some training, for he was a Tank Corps machine-gunner during the Great War.

Poland

On November 28th a manifesto was published by Polish Democrats and Socialists recalling the assassination of the second president of the Polish Republic, the democrat M. Narntowicz, at a time—fifteen years ago—when "the capital of Poland had become an arena for the murderous excesses of nascent Fascism."

"We must not forget this incident. We must not forget to-day because we now see the same Fascist elements of the Polish reaction terrorising citizens of other views with clubs, knives, revolvers and bombs. They want to clutch Poland in their grasp and turn her into another Hitleria. A peril menaces Poland with destruction and decomposition. We must therefore mobilise the opinion of the working, peasant and intellectual massss whose future lies in a democratic Poland of social justice."

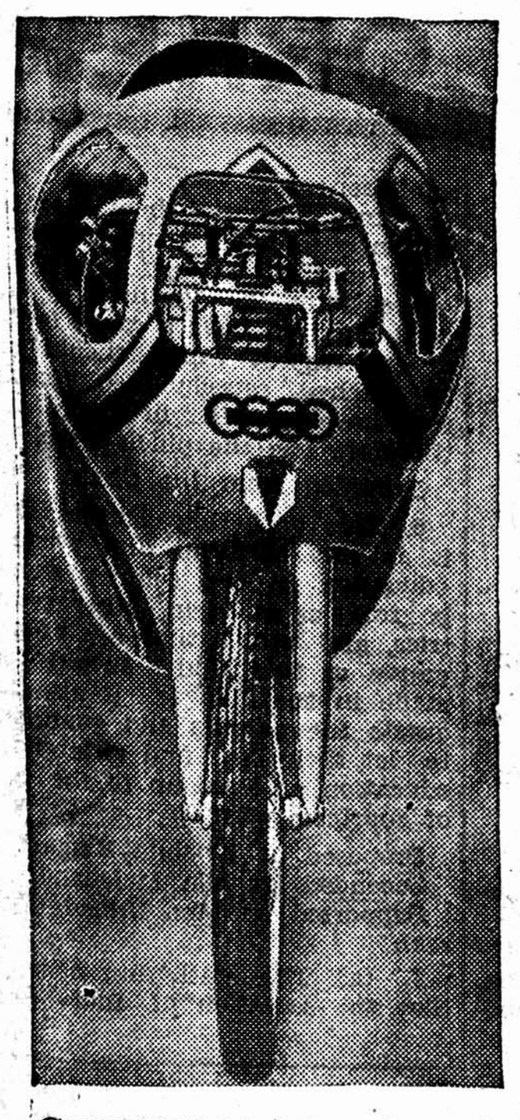
Baltic States

In an article headed "Alarming News from Berlin" one of the leading Government newspapers in Warsaw publishes the following: "Political and military circles in Berlin hold that the Lithuanian-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact is unworkable in view of the geographical position of Lithuania. The following plan is at present being drawn up in Berlin. Failing a successful rising by Lithuanian fascists of the Franco model, at a suitable moment in international affairs when other nations' attention is elsewhere engaged, German motorised divisions will enter Lithuania without a declaration of war, from East Prussia. Officially, these troops will claim to be "Baltic volunteers" unsupported by the Reich Government. It is hoped that these forces will be able to overturn the Governments of the small Baltic States and extend the Nazi influence.

WHISKERS GROW FASTER IN WARM WEATHER

Whiskers grow faster in warm weather than in cold, according to studies made during the course of an entire year by Dr. Paul Eaton of the Florida State Board of Health. Dr. Eaton measured samples of his beard shaved from the same section of his face at approximately the same hour every day for a year. He found that the samples, washed clean of shaving soap and dried, measured on the average 305 millimeters in length in January. From February until September, the measurements made under a microscope, increased until they were a half a millimeter. During the year, the entire growth of the experimenter's beard was a little more than six inches.

Fly's Head Motor Bike



GERMANY'S latest streamline model motorcycle which established seven new records on its first day's trial run at Frankfort-on-Main, looks from the front very much like a fly's head would look under a microscope. The rider is sheltered inside the hood which has three windows. There is an enormous tail fin to give the motorcycle great stability when traveling at high speed.

MILESTONES *of* SCIENCE

DURING the past summer a huge steel bridge was completed across the Columbia River at the site of the Grand Coulee dam project. Across this mammoth structure run the tracks for the constant procession of cement trains that carry the concrete for the dam to the forms where the pouring is in process. As great foundations rise, block by block, across the gorge of the Columbia, the steel supports for the bridge are gradually embedded in the concrete, reports the Scientific American. As construction advances, the entire bridge will disappear and will be enclosed with the huge concrete structure's completion.

UNIVERSITY of Notre Dame scientists have deposited six cultures of bacteria in glass test tubes in the cornerstone of the new campus biology building. They will remain there until the building is torn down, probably 200 years hence. Dr. James A. Reyniers, head of the university's laboratories, explains that the experiment was made in order that future generations of scientists will be able to know whether or not this type of microbe can exist for hundreds of years outside of bodies.

BRITISH telephone authorities announce the invention of "the perfect telephone bell." It is described as having a pleasing note of medium pitch which can be heard quite distinctly but which will never make the nervous subscriber jump.

A NEW type of fireproof paint, valuable in wartime as a protection against incendiary bombs, has been developed in Germany, according to a report made public by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce at Washington. The product is said to contain nitrogen salts and synthetic resin. When subjected to flame the new paint develops an insulating foam crust which is claimed to protect wood effectively against burning.

THE Argentine State Railway is experimenting with a new type of locomotive which, like the proverbial camel, travels long distances without taking on a fresh water supply. The boiler and driving gear are of the conventional type but the exhaust steam is condensed in a special plant on the tender so that practically no water is lost during a run. During a recent experimental run, one locomotive hauled a train of 1,400 tons a distance of 470 miles without having to replenish the water in the boiler. The test run was made while the outside temperature was 129 degrees Fahrenheit.

A COLLIERY winding engine, said to be the largest in the world, has been installed at the Fushun coal mine of the South Manchurian Railway. The sheave is 24½ feet in diameter and is located 170 feet above ground. The rope speed is 4,600 feet per minute and it raises 510 tons of coal per hour from a depth of 2,500 feet.

BOTTLE stoppers and corks made of waste bits of poplar or aspen wood are coming into general use in Europe. They are especially suitable for apothecaries and druggists because they are not sensitive to the action of iodine, acids and corrosive salts.

THE Institute of Blood Transfusion of Moscow has opened 514 stations in various parts of the Soviet Union. It has performed 25,000 transfusions this year, preserves blood for a fortnight, or even longer, and often ships blood by airplane to remote places where it is needed.

GUSTAV SJOLANDER, of Midland, Mich., recently conceived the idea that it would be easier to change automobile tires on the highway if the jack could be reached easily. So he has invented an attachment for a jack on each automobile bumper that does away with crawling and squirming on the ground to get the jack in place.

Fight Pests That Attack Phones

BELL LABORATORIES, which has a staff of highly specialized electrical experts, inventors, engineers and technicians—all engaged in research and experimental work tending to the ultimate perfection of the telephone, has declared war against a Texas spider and a Louisiana roach.

The spider lives in Galveston and the roach in New Orleans and their combined destructive habits have upset calculations, formulae, compounds and devices on which thousands and thousands of dollars were spent. The Louisiana roach, unlike his northern and western cousins, has developed an appetite for telephone ringer coils and induction coverings, gnawing them as a mouse nibbles cheese. The Galveston spider makes nests, spins webs and raises the family in telephone boxes.

Laboratory experts have been sent down to Texas and Louisiana to investigate, and specialists are now at work devising telephone boxes the spiders cannot invade and ringer coils and induction coverings which the New Orleans roach will not find appetizing.

Glass Frying-Pans

AT Thuringia, Germany, which for centuries has been famous as the home of glass-making, experiments are being conducted with a glass frying-pan for use over a gas flame. The pan is moulded from a special quality of glass which is to a high degree insensitive to changes in temperature. One German manufacturer has successfully tried the experiment of making a glassy, transparent material from synthetic resin, instead of using silica. This substance is non-breakable, weighs less than glass and is so flexible that it can be easily shaped. It is especially adapted to airplane construction and is being used for the windows of Zeppelin airships.

Gasoline in Paste Form

DR. ADOLPH PRUSSIN, of New York, has succeeded in "solidifying" gasoline after years of experimenting. The fuel is processed to form a reddish paste, the object being to increase its factor of safety, especially in the field of aviation. When tested at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at the New York University in connection with a single-cylinder engine, the gasoline paste functioned equally as well as liquid gasoline.

New Uses for Asbestos

ASBESTOS cement is now being used instead of sheet-metal or tin sheeting for a great variety of purposes. It can take the place of protective tin-sheeting on roofs and for gutters and downspouts. It is also being used for roofing and wall construction.

Cry Of Spanish Women

"I Want To Learn!"

By Irene Falcon.

A peasant woman from Estremedura, in a brilliant red scarf and wide skirt, mounted the platform of the huge Conservatorium hall where the Second National Conference of Spanish Women was being held. She appeared to be about 30 years old; her glossy dark brown hair was knotted at the nape of her neck.

She waited quietly till there was silence in the hall, and then began to speak: "Friends, I have never spoken from a platform before. I am an ignorant peasant woman . . . cannot read or write."

There was an impressive quiet in the hall. The woman turned her intelligent face to the audience She knew that among the women listening to her there were many in the same position, illiterate.

"Friends! I am ashamed of being illiterate. I do not want to be. I want to learn. I want to be taught, that I may be able to work, to be useful, to be capable of helping our Government to win the war quickly."

The applause with which the hundreds of working women forming the audience greeted this appeal was the best proof that she was voicing the demands of the women of Spain to-day. They, who have been forced to work from sunrise to sunset on the land or in the factories, sunk in profoundest ignorance, are now awake. They will never sleep in darkness again.

At the Women's Conference we were told by these simple peasant women, daughters of the Spanish earth, what they have been doing through these eighteen months of war. They could not read nor write, but they threw themselves with the courage of lions into the attack on the barracks: they seized rifles for themselves as well as for their menfolk Rapidly they organised the sending of food to the fronts. When more and more families of refugees appeared in the villages, fleeing from the Fascist terror, the women undertook to find them food and lodging and even organised schools for the children, with the help of students from the great cities.

When the soldiers at the fronts were short of underwear in the bitter winter, the peasant women went on foot from village to village, collecting money to buy material with which they made shirts for the fighters. Harvest time came. The best of the men, the young, the strong, were fighting in the trenches. It looked as if the yield of many months' toil would be lost, as if famine might follow.

The peasant women saw that it was necessary to save the crops at all costs for this meant bread for their sons and husbands, for the people It meant the basis of victory. And without stopping to think whether they could or not, the peasant women rallied, threw themselves into the work and brought in the whole harvest for the Spanish Republic. Working with incredible vigour and self-sacrifice, they did the work that before had needed the strength of all the man-power of the villages allied to theirs.

At the Conference, the delegate from the village of Villanueva de Cordoba gave a vivid picture of this:

In a hail of bullets we crept along the ground, and gathered the ripe olives one by one, flattening ourselves against the tree trunks as we rose to snatch them. Just as we seized the rifles in the first days of the struggle, now we did our duty again like soldiers; and we did not allow one olive to be lost, for every olive in our fields is a bullet which may be used to reach the hated enemy."

"AN INSPIRATION TO PEACE IN THE WORLD"

(Continued from page 12)

day of the caveman down to the present, interspersed along the portion of the Mall north of the Theme Center

Facing directly upon the Perisphere and Trylon, toward the southern end, will be several large, free-standing relief groups. One of three figures by George Holurn Snowden, will show mankind in the primitive, learning to employ his mind, to control nature and to conquer evil.

On another facade will be two sculptural groups denoting further steps in human progress, fashioned by Carl L. Schmitz. Prometheus will be seen bestowing on man the vital contribution of fire, and Vulcan will be shown handing him the plowshare.

A third group of three sculptures by Edmond Amateis will take its story from American folk-lore. Paul Bunyan, hero of the North-West woods; Strap Buckner, legendary badman of the South-West, and Johnny Appleseed, famous mid-Western preacher, will live again in typical poses, suggestive of the fantastic tales which have grown round their characters, real and imaginary.

WEALTH AND BEAUTY OF FLORA

Embellishing the statuary and forming an integrated pattern along the entire Mall and its side plazas and intersections, will be placed more than a thousand full-grown trees, including American elms, maples, pin oaks, white flowering dogwoods, oriental planes, American and Japanese crabapples, honey locusts, thorns lindens and sweet gums.

More than 250,000 hedge plants including mountain laural, spruce, arbor vitae, rose and Japanese yew, will be worked into designs novel both in expanse and height. Of bedding plants alone there will be more than 500,000 geraniums, lantanas, ageratums, heliotropes, verbenas and annual phlox, to which will be added 250,000 pansies. More colour will be supplied by 300,000 tulips, 50,000 narcissi, 46,000 scillas and 7,000 camahhias.

The 2,000 foot rectangular, middle sector of the Mall containing the lagoons, will be gem-like in its many hued pattern and interesting because of its sculptured art, but above all it will be restful to visitors, an area of quiet broken only by the splash of water from fountains and waterfalls.

This area of the Mall will be particularly inviting at night. Not a light bulb will be visible for its two-fifths of a mile length. Mercury vapor lights sunk in the ground will diffuse a soft glow into the trees above. Hedges and flower beds will be illuminated in the same unusual manner. This form of illumination is a result of the discovery that the underside of many varieties of leaves are flourecent, reflecting a pleasantly subdued light when subjected to mercury vapour rays.

Variety and movement will be furnished by lights of many colours playing on the Perisphere, groups of statues in the water the fountains and waterfalls. All light emanating from buildings will be an indirect flood, forming a border pattern for the inner setting of trees.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Only this week I am able to publish the resolutions that we passed at our last All-India Children's Gathering held here at Bombay in December 1937. Most of these resolutions are only a repetition of those passed at the previous gatherings. Just a few only are new.

Now, you know why we make resolutions within ourselves or pass resolutions at the Conferences. They should not be treated as mere words or scraps of papers. They are to be acted upon And we should so act that it does not become necessary for us to pass them again.

The very fact that we found the necessity of repassing this time certain resolutions which we passed at the last year's gathering shows that a majority of us had not acted upto them. Now, therefore, we should try and see that we do really give proper heed to them....

We can do this by testing ourselves at regular intervals—say, every fortnight, month or quarter —and find out for ourselves where we have been successful and where we have lacked. And wherever we find that we have been failing, we should check ourselves at once and go on the right path.

So I expect that during this year we shall treat all our brothers and sisters as equal, we shall endeavour to do something for the poor children and those children who have suffered on account of wars, we shall try to use Swadeshi things and encourage village industries and we shall learn "Hindustani"—our mother tongue.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed at the fourth All-India Children's gathering, held at Bombay in December last:—

1. This fourth gathering of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association extends to all children throughout the world, cordial happy greetings and feelings of love and unity.

Proposed by Sheila Behn.
Seconded by Narain Bhai.

2. We, the children assembled at the fourth All-India Children's gathering, believe that all children are equal in status and should be so treated by everyone, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, wealth or nationality.

Proposed by Kamala Behn.
Seconded by Mohindra Bhai.
Supported by Miss R. S. Naidu.

3. This gathering requests all children to think of the difficulties and troubles of the poor and suffering children and to serve and help them to the best of their ability and also to start in each province a Poor Children's Fund for the purpose.

Proposed by Bharati Behn.
Seconded by Bhopindra Bhai.
Supported by Mrs. S. H. Jhabvalla.

4. This gathering is of the opinion that in the Wars of China, Spain and other countries, troubling children to the extent of throwing bombs at them is a matter of great uncivilisation. War in itself is a very bad thing. And throwing bombs on children is still worse. Also this gathering sympathises with those children who have suffered in this brutal way and prays to God that such wars may soon come to a close.

Proposed by Aloo Behn.
Seconded by Bhailal Bhai.
Supported by Sjt. G. N. Talwalker.

5. This gathering humbly draws attention of all elderly persons including parents and teachers that when they do not understand children's things, they (children) feel very sorry, and therefore requests them to try patiently to understand the child's mind and never treat them disrespectfully. The gathering feels that children have a great feeling of self-respect which should not be touched, especially so because they have to suffer in silence and therefore feel the pinch more.

Proposed from the Chair.

6. This gathering believes that it is very essential that primary education in our country should be free as it is in other countries, and wishes that a propaganda of this kind should be made in the villages. It also requests the parents and guardians to let their boys and girls have education at least up to the age of fourteen years.

Proposed by Krishna Kumari.
Seconded by Lila Mulchand.
Supported by Mrs. Nribada Parekh.

7. (a) This gathering believes that the salvation of India lies in swadeshism, and therefore requests all children to use only swadeshi things and give preference to village and hand industries. It also requests the parents and guardians to always purchase only swadeshi things for their children.

(b) This gathering is of opinion that all newspapers, specially the national journals, which are most read by the public, may be re-

Happy Comrades
(Photo by D. D. Barale).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss) ....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

"Welcome Winnie."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Larkana (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari

"Mischief Mongers".
(Photo by P. A. Mhatre).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

quested to abstain from inserting advertisements for foreign materials, thereby helping children and the public at large not to get induced to go in for such articles.

Proposed by Swaran Kumari.
Seconded by Harish Chandra.
Supported by Dr. G. F. Lakhani.

8. As we the children gathered at the fourth All-India Children's gathering find it a practical difficulty of not being able to mix with each other at such occasions as this, because of the language problem, we hereby resolve that all children throughout India should soon learn their common mother tongue, viz., Hindustani.

Proposed by Indu Bala.
Seconded by Raj Kumari.
Supported by Mr. P. L. Upadhyaya

THE NATIONAL FLAG

(With apologies to Wordsworth.)

(By Bro. Jagu T. Butani.)

My heart leaps when I behold
The Nation's Flag up in the sky:
So was it when my life began;
So is it now I am a man;

"Bhagwani Kisani"

So be it when I shall grow old.
And let me die!
And I would wish all men to be
Bound each to each by solidarity!

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following brothers and sisters whose birthdays come during this week on 13th to 19th February, 1938:—

1. Sis. Kumud Trivedi.
2. Bro. Jawaharlal Haridas.
3. Sis. Sudha Karnik.
4. Bro. Jayant Pandya.
5. Bro. Sabanally Karim.
6. Sis. Nurges Vachha.
7. Bro. Kaki Gandhi.
8. Sis. Malini Mehta.
9. Bro. John Collins.
10. Bro. Pritam Singh.
11. Bro. Ramesh Booch.
12. Sis Gangoo Tai.
13. Sis. Roshan Irani.
14. Bro. Homai Patel.

THE MONKEY

(By Sis. R. Mascarenhas.)

Mimic Monkey,
Pinky Ponkey,
Here's the stick,
Show your trick,
Give a wink,
Gather chink.

A GAME OF SKILL

(By Bro. Sudhir.)

Cut out as many strips of newspaper, one inch wide, as you have players. These strips should be as long as possible, and it is a good plan to join two together, but all the completed strips must be of the same length. Give one to each player, and at the word "G" each player has to tear the strip in two down the centre. Any player who tears through the edge or breaks the paper is disqualified. The first player to reach the end of the strip is the winner.

TWO TONGUES BUT DUMB

(By Sis. Ashalata.)

Two tongues and yet unable to talk—this is reported to be the plight of a young Chinese woman of Chengchow, Honan Province.

The extra tongue, however, has brought the woman fame and fortune, for it has made her much in demand for exhibitions, and the most talked-of person in the province.

POOR MOTHER GREATHEART

(By Essbee.)

Poor Mother Greatheart had received the present of a half-broken perambulator from her gentle mistress. She seated her child in it and was wheeling her to a park nearby.... You should have seen how proud she felt!

Baby was not very big, but big enough to stare and smile at things. Mother and baby talked together in a language that no one could possibly understand save these two.

They were on a road that ran one way into the suburb and another way into the city. As Poor Mother Greatheart and her baby went slowly on, there came from the road a sad bellowing noise.

"Moo cow!" said mother to baby, and looked round.

Then she stopped, and said "Oh! poor darling!"

There in the road was another mother and her baby, but this was Mrs. Moo Cow and her very little, very thin, tottery calf. The calf was so babyish that more than one person who saw it thought, "Oh, you poor thing! You ought to be lying down in a field, not tramping this hard road!" A boy was driving the pair to the suburb after having finished his work in the city.

The cow went lumbering on, very wearily, and the thin little tottery calf kept somehow close by her, but she looked as if any minute she would just fold up like a book and flop down in the road.

"Poor darling!" said the mother with the baby in the pram. "You must have come a long way."

Just then the calf almost fell, and the cow sent out a desperate bellowing S.O.S.

Poor Mother Greatheart must have heard it in a special way, for what did she do but quietly take out her baby from the pram and call to the boy. They talked just a minute and then (would you believe it?) the boy picked up the very thin little tottery calf and put it neatly in the baby's pram and wheeled it.

Mrs. Cow was a little surprised and rather puzzled, but she walked close to the pram on one side, and Poor Mother Greatheart with her baby walked close to it on the other side. And in that way the thin little tottery calf went to his place in the suburb.

You may have heard charming stories of two babies or more who for a time shared the same mother's care. That is quite usual, one might say: but "this is the nicest thing I have heard of for some time"—you may agree with the child whom I told the story. So I related it to you all.

And I think, just before we disperse, we shall pass a vote of hearty thanks for Poor Mother Greatheart, who proved herself to be richer than many a rich folk.... Hands up in favour. All—Unanimously passed!

A LOVING LETTER

My Dada Darling!

How are you getting on? How did you like the gathering? I did not participate in the gathering because my brother would not take me with himself I could not come myself. I wish I were big, then I'd have joined and enjoyed the gathering!

I could not write to you earlier because brother was busy. I could not write myself. Would you read my letter or throw it away? Please reply soon.

With lots of loves,

Your sister,
BHAGWANI KISANI.

REPLY:—

I am getting on all right. I am so sorry you could not participate in the functions of the gathering—I liked them all very much, of course! Grow big soon, so that you may at least join the other gatherings....And your letter?—You see, not only have I read it, but all my brothers and sisters will read it, too.

REPLIES

DADA IS ALWAYS PLEASED TO RECEIVE LETTERS from his sisters and brothers. He shall be glad to reply them as early as possible. If there are any small difficulties that you have please write to him, and he shall try his best to solve them to your satisfaction. If you think he could be of some service to you, drop him a line, and he shall endeavour to prove useful.

BRO. AJIT DESAI (Santa Cruz): You see, your name did not appear in the "Birthday Greetings" last week because you sent your coupon too late. I have to send copy to the Press at least ten days in advance—so, never mind, dear, your name will now appear only next year!

BRO. K. NARAYANAN (Ottapalam): Your poem "My Autobiography" will appear in this Corner next Sunday. Please send us better attempts and we shall be glad to use them in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper".

SIS. KUSUM MEHTA (Vile Parle): I know you must be anxious for the weekly Sunday meetings—but well, you and all of us have to wait until some arrangement could be made.

SIS. MOHINI TRIVEDI (Surat): It is a pleasure to receive your letter. To say, in short, it is really a sweet letter. Yes, you can write to me whenever you like—as a matter of fact, as often as you will. Thank you so much for the invitation—I have seen Surat. But when you come to Bombay do not fail to meet me, please.

THE ENROLMENT FORMS AND FULL PARTICULARS have been sent to the following this week:—Bro. N. Raghava, Rajahmundry; Bro. R. K. Chhabria, Karachi; Bro. Mathurdas R. Vagh, Karachi; Bro. Prem Purushottam, Bikaner; Bro. Silvano Pinkeiro, Bombay; Bro. Salim Tyebjee, Baroda; Sis. Dhun Driver, Bhavnagar; Sis. Sheila Jatar, Pachmarhi; Sis. Mira Sarkar, Kalighat: and Sis. Sushila Mody, Ahmedabad.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members; boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions; and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Kiddies in the hop gardens of England eagerly watching the hop inspector at work on the top of his long stilts which give him the opportunity of a close inspection of the hops.

The Youngest Congress Minister

(Continued from page 9)

and certain situations rather than from Universities or books." An ardent student of the Indian Renaissance Movement, Gopal Reddy would like to "apply the Shantinekatan ideal of comradeship' to our National Movement.

Literary Activities

His study life continued. He went over to Poona and Ahmedabad occasionally to discuss with Maratta and Gujarati Scholars all about the latest developments in their language. He translated into Telugu many of the Gujarati short stories of K. M. Munshi, that versatile scholar-lawyer who is to-day Law Minister in Bombay. Also, he wrote extensively to the English and Telugu press in South India on a variety of topics. One of his articles which appeared in that classic magazine "Triveni" on "Gandhi as a man of Gujarati Letters" in 1929 reveals Gopal Reddy as a writer of first rate brains with an aptitude for research into difficult themes Then, getting a passion for the theatre, he became an admirer of Ibzen and Bernard Shaw and read their works with great enthusiasm. He purchased the writings of Anatole France, Dotovosky and de Maupaussant and kept on reading them with determined devotion. Side by side he studied the Vedanta Philosophy and admired the Swami Vivekananda. This admiration took him all the way to Almora on the Himalayas in the summer of 1927. so that he might spend some time with the inmates of the Ramakrishna Mission there.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Till 1930, this youth had a life of rose-light and literary romance. Now came the salt satyagraha demanding sacrifices from service-loving Indians. Gopal Reddy decided to throw himself into the struggle. He gave his name first in his district as ready to break the salt laws. When I recently questioned him whether he then believed that such a movement would succeed in achieving the political object of Indians, he abruptly replied that he did not "think about it in that leght at all."

"All I thought was that I had to do something for the country. whether my action helped to immediately win swaraj or not".

This reply made me rather feel that it was the youth in Gopal Reddy that was talking. It also revealed to me the high purpose he had conceived while joining the Salt Satyagraha Movement. To him his action then was nothing less than a "piece of duty" he owed to the country. That was the way he took it, like the soldier called to arms going to fight without questioning to himself whether the war was for a good purpose or not.

In the Civil Disobedience Movement Gopal Reddy was not alone. The courageous Mrs. Sudersanamma, his sister who exerted a great influence on his life was there In fact eight members of her family were in it and received convictions in courts. Gopal Reddy too was sent to prison. He endured jail life from time to time, was released, re-arrested, sentenced again, set free, convicted again and again. In all his trials he pleaded guilty to charges brought against him, in true Congress style.

In jail, he was treated as a B. class prisoner on most occasions. Once he was sent into the C. ward, when he had to "break stones," something which is of treasurable memory to this scion of an aristocratic family. Within the prison walls, he at first came across some of his colleagues in the Cabinet to-day like Rajagopalachari, Raman Menon, Prakasam and T.S.S. Rajan. This was at the Vellore Jail. These 'jail birds' who were to become Ministers of State by the will of Providence and the people of their Province, spent their time usefully during their internment.

"We lived there as if in a University" said Gopal Reddy to me smiling, describing his jail life at Vellore.

"We ran a language school for learning Urdu and Hindustani there. Rajaji gave his 'Chat Behind Bars' on a variety of themes and in the evenings we played badminton"!

Then in April 1933 Mahatma Gandhi ordered the Civil Disobedience movement to a stop. Gopal Reddy was then released. Coming out, he travelled widely, occasionally attending the meetings of the All India Congress Committee. In his own district. he identified himself with Congress work all the more enthusiastically, hardened by his past experiences in the political ring.

A Candidate For Assembly Election

In 1934 when the Congress decided to contest elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, Gopal Reddy asked leave of the Parliamentary Board to run his candidature, from the Nellore-Guntur Division. Leave was not given, since the Board had decided in favour of that astute Peasant movement Champion, N. C. Ranga. The decision was calmly received by this young fighter without the least feeling of resentment.

A year later he contested for a much smaller position, the Presidency of North Nellore District Board. The Justice Administration, it appeared, had bifurcated the Nellore District into two divisions just then and the number of nominated members, all justicites, were increased. This eventuality seems to have led to the defeat of Gopal Reddy, his opponent winning by a single vote!

Now in 1936 this warrior with steel nerves entered the election contest ring once again, this time for the membership of the Madras Provincial Legislature under the Reforms. His opponent in the Kavali division from which he contested was a near relative of his, B Ramachandra Reddy, a Justice Party man who was Speaker of the Madras Legislative Council.

The contest was keen. People grew enthusiastic over this election, as they had been at no time. Both the candidates addressed several meetings. Some times they appeared together before an audience to explain their policies. Ramachandra Reddy was as much sure of his success as he was of sun rise each morning. Even on the polling day his optimism was not weakened by any means. He saw groups of pretty Andhra women parading the polling booths canvassing votes for the "Congress Yellow-Ballot Box." Still Ramachandra Reddy hoped to win. Gopal Reddy was, of course, a bit nervous, though he had the confidence that somehow the Congress cause would triumph. Finally when the results were declared the youngman had won with about 13,000 votes more than his opponent. The victory was the victory of a cause. Gopal Reddy himself feels so. For, he told me:

"Ramachandra Reddy is really a powerful man in our district but his Party's politics brought him the defeat"

"But were you sure of success from the outset?" I questioned

"Yes, of course, because I represented the Congress" was the quick answer.

Minister Of State

The elections over, all the Congressmen elected to the Madras Legislatures assembled in Madras. They elected the youngman from Nellore to be their Party Whip. Later, on that memorable day. July 14, 1937, the announcement came that Gopal Reddy was made a Minister of State, one among Rajagopalachari's "good set of workers in the Cabinet".

A few days after he became Minister, I went over to the historic Fort St. George by the sea side to look up the Congress Ministers, one by one. Going up a stair-case in the Northern wing of that monumental white building which houses the Secretariat offices, I presented my card to see the Minister for Local Administration. On being led in by a 'chaprasi' in livery, I found Gopal Reddy seated at his desk. A handsome personality, the freshness of youth radiated all over his round, well-cut face. His dark thick set moustache and sensitive lips arrest your attention. With a penetrating look, coming from his glaring eyes he talked with me straight, throwing out words afterwards from his lips in a rapid tone. He was clad in a 'sherwani' and long coat, the sort of dress he had been wearing for several years now. By his side was seated his dark-spectacled and able Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam. Our meeting was quite informal. Since he had come into office only a few days back I did not want to make Gopal Reddy talk to me anything about his plan of action in the sphere of administration. My chief object of calling was to felicitate him on his appointment and form at a glance an impression about him.

In an office adorned by greyheads in the past, sits Gopal Reddy, the young bachelor of thirty-two to administer his allotted share of work in the first Congress Cabinet

We had found of late a string of youngmen in Ministerial offices in this country. Bobbli and M. Chettiar in Madras, Deshmukh and Raghavendra Rao in the Central Provinces were all thirty-two when they first became Ministers. But Gopal Reddy is the youngest men in India to assume office as a Minister of State. His work ahead will show how far we could trust youth and entrust responsibilities of the nature he has in his hands to-day.

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SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy issued during the month of Feb. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at Rs. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

Visualized Indian Music

(Continued from Page 5.)

ture of the melody, which helps to bring out the characteristic musical consciousness of emotive value of that particular melodic arrangement.

Now, most of the 'Rag' pictures, as they are formed to-day, no doubt, enriched the soil of Indian painting, but they remain of little material help to the art of music, because only very few supply the genuine emotional background with proper forms, while others remain a crude representations of literary prescriptions given by later poets, who, it seems, have hardly understood the elementary psychic significance of 'Ragas'. The imaginative impulse which visualises the concrete and which performing a visible 'tour-de-force' of pictorial illustrations seems to have been lost in conventional, bizarre and unmeaning formulae.

Strange Anomalies

Looking at the pictures and hearing 'Ragas' as they are sung, we see that there is a strange anomaly as regards their sex and descriptions of behaviour. In many instances it remains thoroughly questionable whether these 'Rag' pictures offer correct diagramatic guides to the uses of melody modes of Indian music. For instance, 'Rag' Vasant has been described as a young man of golden hue, standing in a mango grove, dressed in yellow garments, having in his ear ornaments of mango blossoms, some of which he holds in his hands. He whose rollicking lotus-eyes are of the colour of the rising sun is beloved of the females. Now, 'Rag' Vasant, as it is sung at present with all its sad, pensive and melancholic effect, can hardly deserve its appellation and be termed a gay youth, a rejuvenator of sproutliness and a creator of blossoms and also a beloved of females.

Kedara has been described as a lady ascetic with matted hair, and Bhupakalyani too as a lady grown pale by separation from her lover and wearing a saffron coloured sari. Can anyone who has heard Kedara and Bhupakalyani vouchsafe their forms and their feminine gender? On the contrary, the serious, serene and contemplative tone and determine firmness that could be gathered from both these 'Ragas' tend to make them look more like males than females wailing over separation from their lovers. It seems the gender of a 'Rag' was decided simply by the final syllable of the word, as it is generally done in Sanskrit.

Emotional Effect Of Notes

Indian musicologists have not only suggested the definite ethos of a 'Rag' but have also gone so far as to suggest the emotional effect of individual notes. For example, 'Sa' and 'Re' are said to engender heroism, wonder and resentment, 'Dha' is said to be suitable for emotions of disgust and terror, 'Ga' and 'Ni' to suggest sorrow, and 'Ma' and 'Pa' as indicative of love and humour. Whatever it may be, it is interesting to make a scientific investigation of the inner meaning of the notes and how by their suitable combinations they can be made to express gay, pleasurable, pensive or tragic emotions. Visualisation of the abstract implies considerable reaction of imaginative powers. It is much more so in case of a feeling expressed by means of musical notes. But with unceasing devotion to the study of music from this view-point, it is not quite impracticable.

Moreover, from the point of view of melodic arrangement and psychic significance, Indian music stands on a level where the West can furnish no parallel. The only thing that we now want are artists who are both musicians and painters, so that they can really portray the genuine heroic majesty of 'Darbari', midnight stillness and mystic serenity of 'Malkaus,' sparkling vivacity and galloping youthfulness of 'Adana', and pensive sorrowfulness and sublime self-denial of 'Todi'. But, at the same time, it should be borne in mind that one should never attempt to visualise these melodies without being equipped with proper knowledge of music, lest one mutilate the psychic beauty of these divine 'Ragas' and 'Raginis' like the unwary Narad.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Are you all Englishmen?" asked one guest of another at a house party in Edinburgh.

The host afterwards took aside the guest who had asked the question and said: "If you thought he was an Englishman, why humiliate him, and if you thought he was not an Englishman, why insult him?

* * *

"And aren't you glad now," said the father, "that you prayed for a baby sister?"

"Yes, replied the son, after another glance at the twins. "And aren't you glad I stopped when I did?"

* * *

A man was surprised when the good-looking young woman greeted him by saying, "Good evening." He could not remember having met her before.

She evidently realized her mistake for she explained: "Oh, I'm so sorry. When I first saw you I thought you were the father of two of my children."

She walked on, while the man stared after her. He did not know, of course, that she was a school teacher.

* * *

"You say your mother-in-law threw a chair at you?" said the magistrate.

"Yes, sir."

"And then your wife threw a table at you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what made you leave the house?"

"I saw my daughter looking thoughtfully at the sideboard."

* * *

A touring actor's landlady and her husband had been kind to him, and he asked them if they would care to see the show. Receiving a cautious affirmative, he gave them five shillings.

Returning home after the performance, the actor asked the elderly pair how they enjoyed the evening.

"Oh fine, sir," replied the landlady, "only I hope you don't mind, but we had a fish supper and went to the pictures instead."

* * *

"Gracie and Edward," said mother to the six-year-old twins, "you have disobeyed me. I told you two not to race through the house like that again. Now you must sit in that corner until I give you permission to get up."

A few minutes later father entered the room, looked at the youngsters in surprise, and asked, "Why so quiet, little ones?"

Gracie, the nimble-witted, explained: "We've been arrested for speeding."

* * *

A bishop was accosted in a railway carriage by a reveller, who said: "You think you know everything, but I'll tell you two things you don't know."

"Very likely," said the bishop. "What are they?"

"I'm your cook's husband and I'm wearing your shirt."

* * *

The wealthy man had cracked a rib and an operation was necessary. He didn't trust the surgeon in his small home town, so he engaged a famous London specialist.

Local doctors were excited at the prospect of a visit from a big noise, and their request for permission, to watch the operation was granted.

The operation was successful. When the patient came out of the anaesthetic he found himself smothered in bandages. He summoned the nurse.

"What's all this?" he demanded.

"Well, sir it was such a beautiful operation, and the applause was so tremendous, that Sir Hugo took out your appendix as an encore."

John had just been married and the vicar was hearing stories about the lack of domestic happiness in the new household.

Meeting John one day, the minister raised the question.

"Well, John," he said, "how is all going on at home."

"Oh, happily enough, sir," John replied. "Whenever the missus sees me she catches up the first thing at hand. If she hits me, she's happy. If she misses, I am."

* * *

The inspector paid a surprise visit to Slowcum school, and started firing all sorts of questions at scholars.

He turned to little Joe and barked: "How many days are there in a year?

"Seven," Joe answered meekly.

When the tittering of the rest of the class had died down, the inspector roared: "I said a year, not a week. Now try again. How many days are there in a year?"

Little Joe appeared nonplussed for a moment, and then ejaculated, "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. If there are others, I've never heard of them."

The prospective customer entered the art shop.

"I want to see some of those pictures that are done by scratching", he said to the assistant.

The assistant thought a moment, and then his face lighted up.

"Oh, yes," he said, "you mean itchings."

* * *

Visitor: "Who are they operating on just now?"

Nurse: "A man who swallowed a golf ball."

"And who is the man waiting impatiently in the passage?"

"He's the man who lost the ball."

* * *

A little boy was taken to London for the first time. After being shown some of the sights, he expressed a wish to see "Thames Station."

"Don't be silly," said his mother, "there's no such place."

"Oh, yes there is," persisted the child. "I say every night in my prayers, 'And lead us not into Thames Station'!"

"Mrs. Jones", said the annoyed woman to her neighbour, "I make no complaint about your Alf copying my Percy's sums at school, but I do think it's time to say something when your body starts 'itting my boy when the answers ain't right."

* * *

An Irishman who had been present at a shooting affray was ordered to appear in court. When he entered the witness-box the judge asked him if he saw the shot fired.

"No, sorr, I only heard the shot," was the reply.

The judge told the man to stand down, as his evidence was of no use. Just as he turned to go the Irishman laughed. The judge called the man back and told him that, as he had laughed, he had a good mind to sentence him for contempt of court.

"But, sorr, did ye see me laugh?" asked the man.

"No, but I heard you, and that was enough," growled the judge.

"Well, sorr, that sort of evidence, we have just been told, is of no use," replied the fellow.

"Next witness," said the judge.

Our Humorist At Large

" 'Arry, have you no national pride? What about our pledge to pinch nothing but British-made goods."

"Your wife is a wonderful speaker—she can talk for hours."
"So I've heard."

Headmaster: "Your teacher has given me a very bad report about you!"

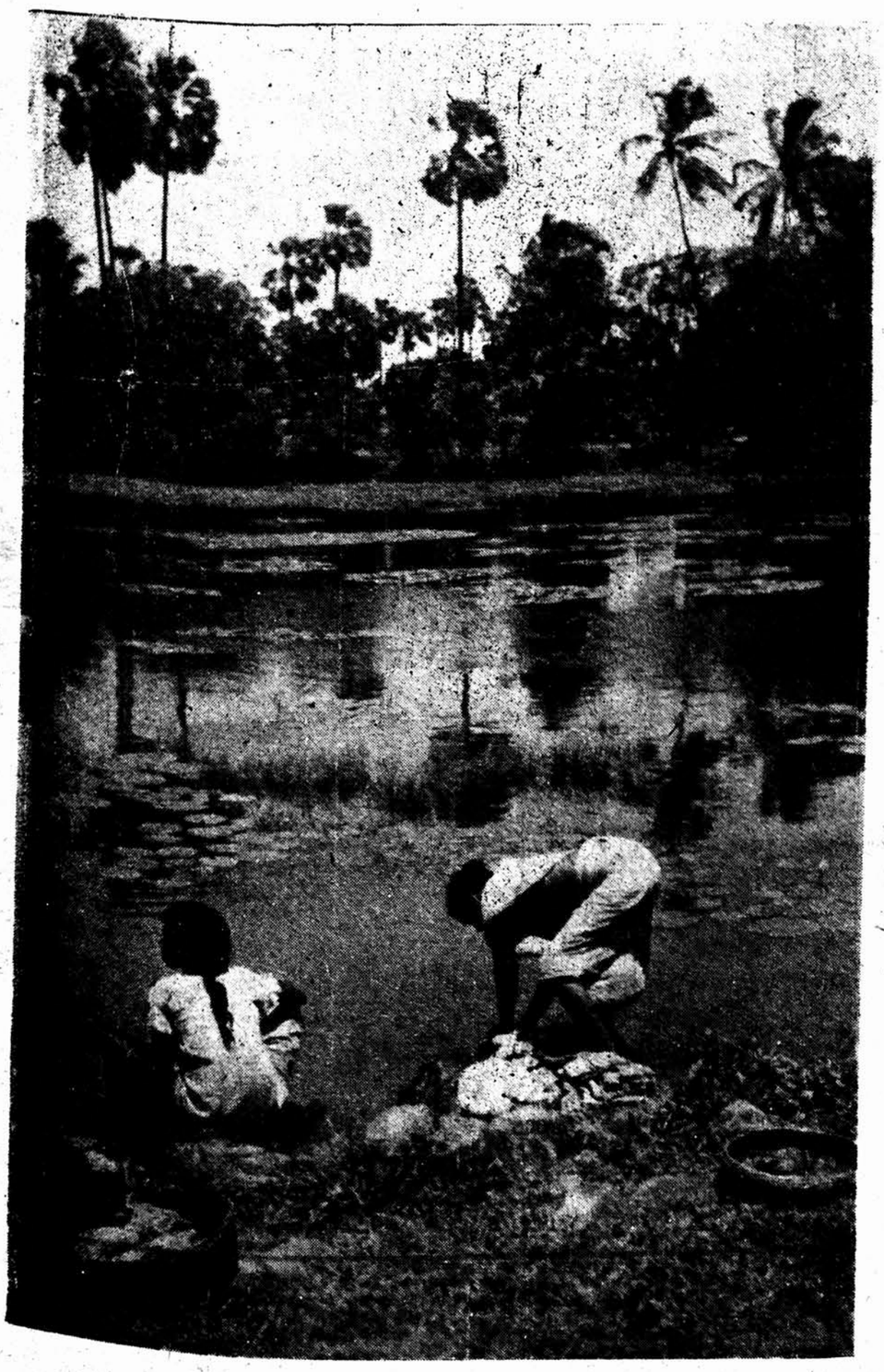
Boy: "I might have known he couldn't keep it to himself."

THE SCIENTIFIC POLICE:
Inspector: "It is a pity that the unknown man did not strike harder. Then, at least we should have his finger marks."

A GOOD SALESMAN:
"Heavens, Madame, how much you resemble Marlene Dietrich."

The Suitor: "I know that I am nothing to look at."

She: "That does not matter, my dear Archie. When we are married you will be at the office the greater part of the day."



"Washing Day."
Photo by B. F. Ferreira.

The Look-Out
Photo by B. F. Ferreira.

A record number of competitors take part in the Cross Country Race at Bois de Bolougne in Paris.

National Flag salutation ceremony at Dohad, Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant M.L.A., hoisting the flag before a batch of Bhil Volunteers departing for Haripura Congress Session.

Marble Rocks, Jubbulpore
Photo by Maganlal Patel.

"Dhuvadhar" (Water Fall) near Jubbulpore.
Photo by Maganlal Patel.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

February 13, 1938.

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.